

HAND BOOK OF YUCATAN



PRESENTED
BY
F. GOMEZ RUIZ

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Merida, Yucatán, México.

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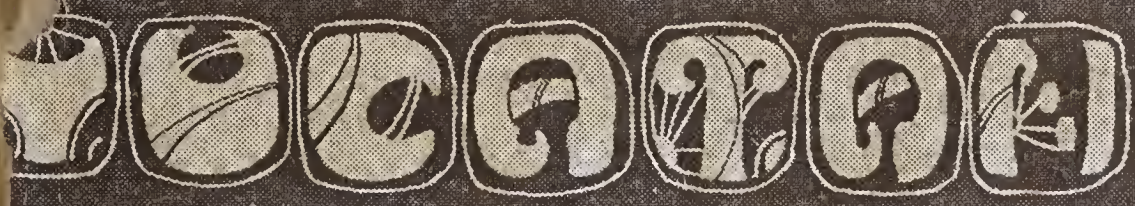
Mérida, Yuc., Méx.




General Manager:
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Foto G. Rul





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INDEX.

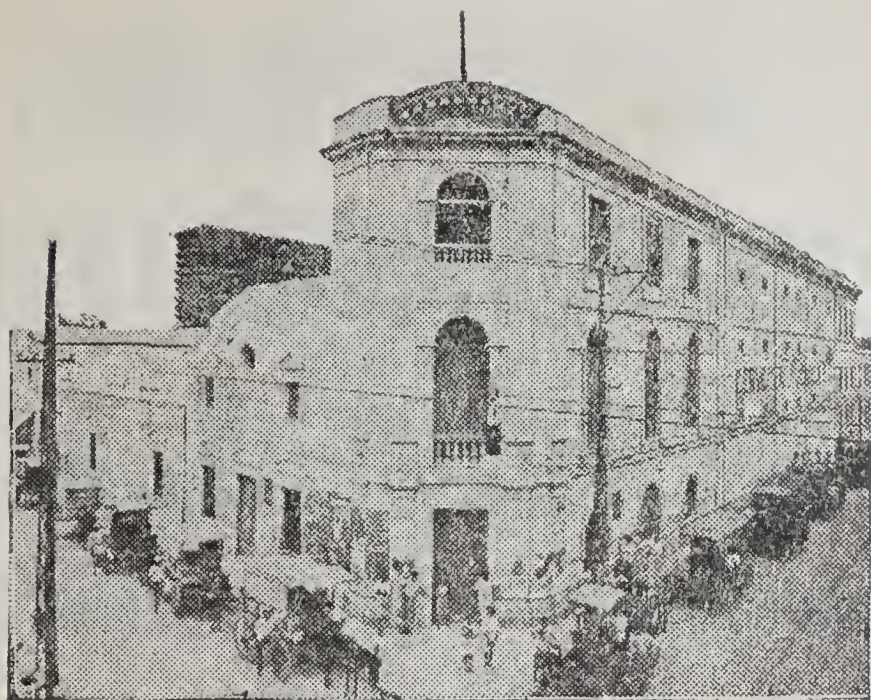


	Page.
Felipe Carrillo Puerto (Governor.)	3
Yucatán	9
Progreso	10
On the way to Merida	12
Henequen	14
Henequen plantation and preparation of fiber	15
Mérida	19
City Cabs.—Street paving and sewerage	20
Plazas	21
Cathedral	22
Montejo's House	24
Government and municipal buildings.—Penitentiary and Hospital	25
Yucateco Museum.—Peon Contreras Theatre	26
Cenotes	27
Paseo Montejo	28
Business Section.—Hack fares	29
Merida Street directory.—Plazas.—Mexican Money	31
Side trips.—Uxmal	32
Chichen-Itzá	37
Izamal	41
Acanceh.—Valladolid	43
Campeche	45
The Asociación Conservadora de los Monumentos Arquelógicos de Yucatán	49
The Liga de Acción Social	53
Spanish pronunciation	55
Spanish pronunciation.—Vowels.—Consonants	55
Diphthongs	56
Indefinite Article.—Definite Article.—Singular	57
Plural — Possessive pronouns	58

For every day demand's Bar-room Suggestiones	61
Post office	62
Hotel	63
Meals	66
Barber	67
Doctor	69
Dentist	70
Table service.—Food	71
Fish, Fowl.—Meat	73
Vegetables	74
Condiments	75
Fruits.—Eggs	77
Kidneys. — Chops and cutlets	78
Broiled.—Cold dishes	79
Soups.—Shell fish	82
Stews	83
Fritters.—Roasts.—Salads	85
Desserts.—Cheeses. —Wines.—Men's apparel	86
Ladies' Apparel	87
Animals	89
Body	91
Colors.—Personality.—Sight	93
Man.—World	95
Numerals	97
Time	99
Greetings	103
Leavetaking.—Polite phrases	105
Laundry.—Men.—Ladies	107
Itinerario simplificado de los Ferrocarriles Unidos de Yucatán	109
The Street car system of Mérida	119



Don Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Constitutional Governor of the State of Yucatan. As Honorary President to the "Association of Archeological Monuments of Yucatan" he is doing praiseworthy work, to the benefit of the State, in the repair of old and the construction of new roads. He is heartily helping the Association paying special attention to all matters concerning these monuments and given mighty impulse to foreign tourism which at the present time is beginning to tread its path to the Yucatan's Ruins.



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YUCATAN.

Is the name given to that peninsula comprising the mos easterly portion of the Republic of Mexico. Its distance from Mexico city is 600 miles, from New-York 1520 miles, from Havana 330 miles, from Veracruz 458 miles. The last census numbered its inhabitants at 312,500. Its 35,625 square miles of land is with little exception flat and but slightly above sealevel. The greater part of the eountry is of a rocky formation and it is this portion which produces the henequen (sisal) plant, the sole source of the locality's wealth. The capital and principal city is Mérida, a town with a population of over 85.000, located 22 miles inland. Progreso, although not second in size, ranks next to Mérida in importance, with a population of 8,000. It is Mérida's door-way to the outer world, and, on account of

the merchandise that pours through its gates, holds the rank of Mexico's second sea-port.



Typical Yucatecan Mestiza.

PROGRESO.

—O—

While anchored four miles away, the town of Progreso does not present a very imposing appearance, nor is one's first impression altered on closer view. However, it possesses unique features which are worthy of the visitor's eye. Over its three wharves, in use at present, pass

in the course of a year as high as 606,000 bales of the sisal fiber, which are shipped to the four corners of the earth, and whose returns furnish the country's wealth. Over them is likewise carried almost the total maintenance of its inhabitants in the way of food, clothing, and manufactured products, the importation of which is made necessary by the character of the region. Here one gets his first glimpse of the sisal, whi-



Petroleum Tanks in Progreso of the Co. de Fomento del Sureste de Mexico.

ch, piled in bales on long iron trucks, drawn by mules over a system of tramways, is always a conspicuous and interesting object. The new arrival is usually impressed by the gigantic warehouses, which are everywhere in evidence and cover a large area of the town. A peep into the interior will astound one, for the thousands of bales of sisal, piled high and compactly on every side furnish a slight idea of the enormity of this

business. At times there are thousands of bales stored simultaneously throughout the numerous ware-houses, which may represent millions of dollars. Another feature that will attract the visitor's eye is the lofty stone light-house, rising above the water more than 120 feet, in whose cupola, a light, making a revolution every minute under a clock-work system, throws its rays 17 and 18 miles sea-ward.

There being four trains a day to Mérida, the



Steamer loading hemp bales in Progreso.

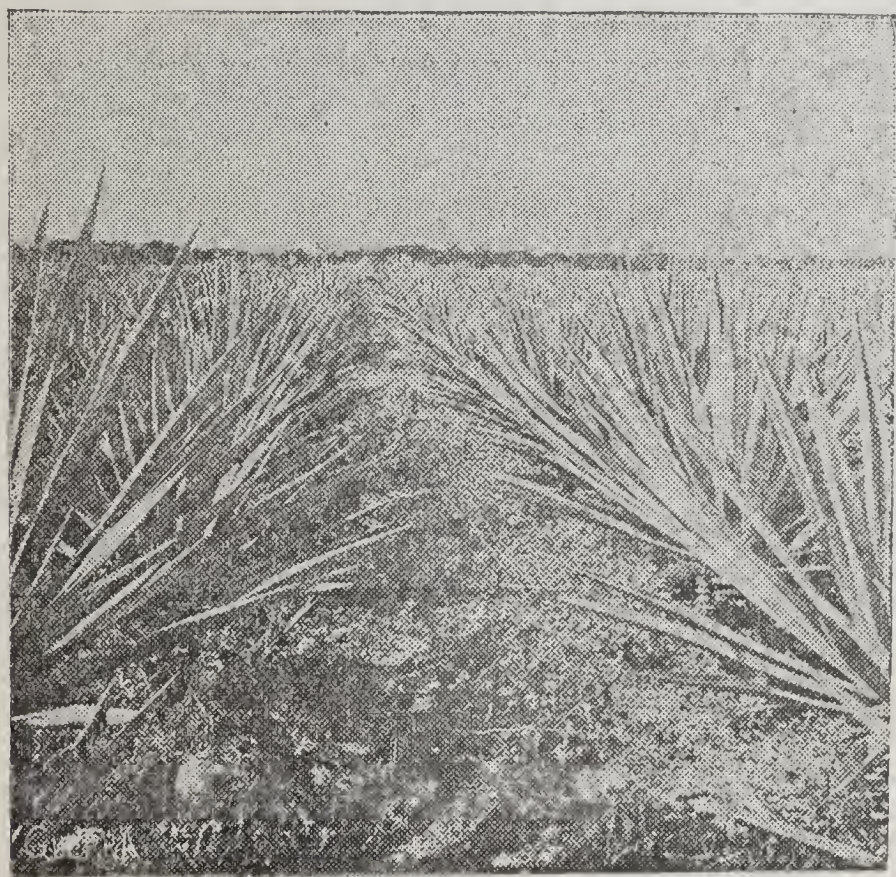
tourist finds it convenient and preferable to journey thither the first day, where he will take up his head-quarters.

ON THE WAY TO MÉRIDA

—O—

Setting out for Mérida by either of the Railway Lines, you are soon in the midst of the he-nequen fields. As far as the eye can see will

appear the interesting plant, which resembles somewhat the century agave *rigida elongata* plant. As the view from the car-window from first to last will be but the henequen fields in different stages of growth, a little explanation of the plant may prove helpful.



Hemp Field.

HENEQUEN.

—O—

For this plant, no other preparation of the ground is necessary than the removing of the stalks of the dead henequen plants that occupied the field before, and also the rank vegetation and weeds, that may be present. The soil is very scanty, the surface being composed almost entirely of rocks. Among these rocks are planted,

in regular rows four feet apart, the young plants, or «hijos», as they are called. These «hijos» (sons) are found clustered about the parent plant, the latter being tuberous in its nature, sending out shoots in all directions, from which spring up the young plants. The sole care of henequen consists in the planting of it, cleaning out weeds,



A Sweeper near a full grown hemp plant.

and finally, after five to seven years of growth, making the first cutting of leaves. After this first period, regular yearly, or semi-yearly, cuttings are made, the under leaves being the ones removed. One or more tiers, or rings of leaves, are cut each year. The life of the plant is on the average, fifteen years, at the end of which

time, it sends up a lofty shoot, flowers at the top, and then dies. This field of leafless trunks, together with the weeds, brush, etc. is cleaned off by fire directly before the rainy season, the time for planting the the new crop. Long before the time this plant has been cut away, another



Cutting hemp leaves.

«generation» has been produced by it, and is well under way, perharps in an adjoining field. The planters, called «hacendados», make a point of having fields in all stages of growth, so that a regular cycle of planting, maturing, and cutting is constantly taking place.

HENEQUEN PLANTATION AND PREPARATION OF FIBER.

—O—

A visit to a plantation, should opportunity

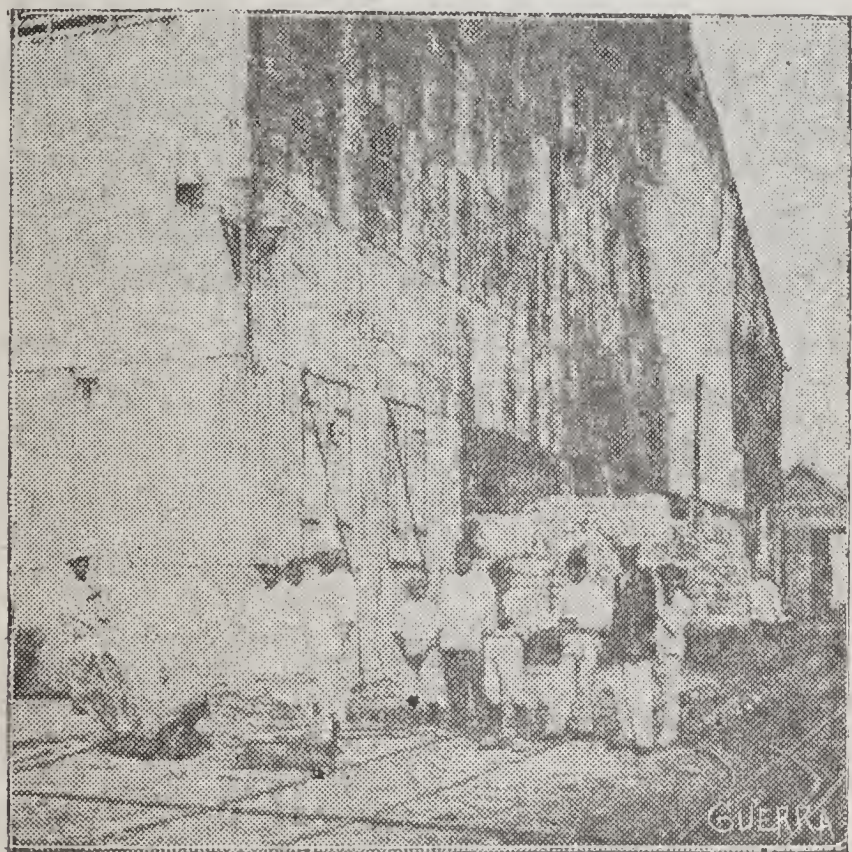
offer, will prove interesting and instructive. One can there see the various stages passed through which turn the green, prickly, cactus-like leaves into bales of white tough fiber. Perhaps one will obtain a glimpse of the half-dressed, sun-bronzed Indians, bare-footed and bare-headed, at work among the rows with their long gleaming knives cutting off the blades of the plant, and stripping them of their sharp spines. These



Machinery Plant Unloading hemp from the wagons.

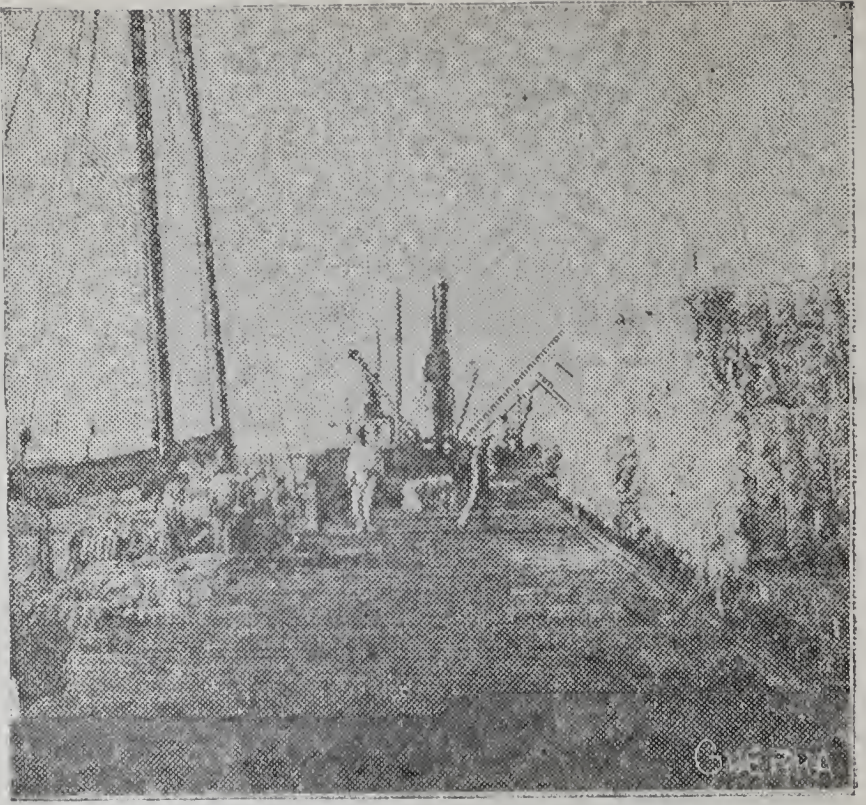
blades are then bundled, loaded on mule-drawn tramways, and taken to the decorticator, or separating machine. All the largest plantations, are supplied with the most modern appliances, such as steampower, narrow gauge railroads, fiber repairing and cleaning machinery, electric light, etc. So, following the process along modern

lines, these leaves, or blades, are put through huge steam-driven crushers, where they are mashed to a pulp and the vegetable or soft matter removed. The wet mass of stringy fiber is then combed and spread out on dryers in the open air. The fiber thus obtained is about three feet in length and it is in this raw state that it is shipped. Nothing more is done than to compress it in huge machines into bales of uniform size, in



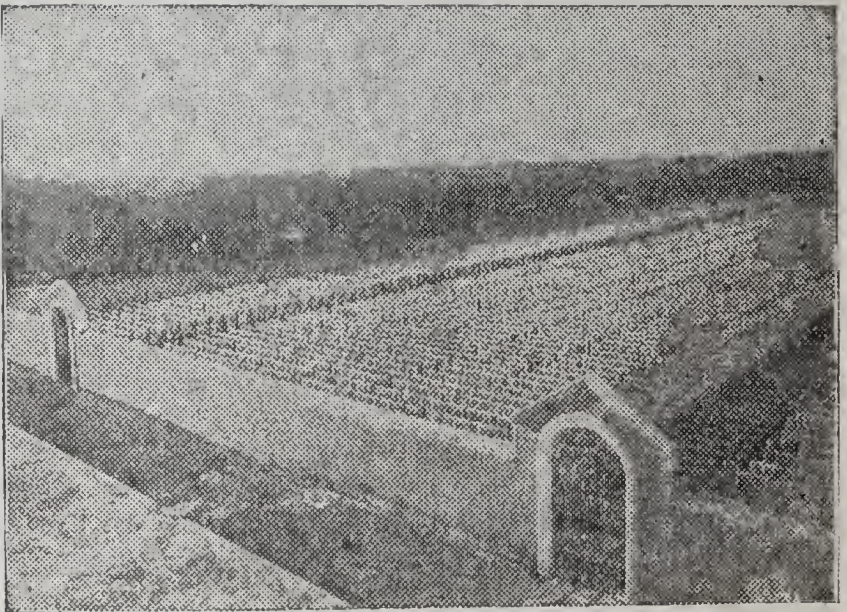
Steeving Hemp Bales an the ware-house in Progreso.

which state it makes a journey of often thousands of miles. To the penitentiaries of the United States, to the grain fields of North and South America and of Europe it goes, there to be twisted into binder twine, and employed by the farmers for binding their sheaves of grain. Some three hundred plantations, of vase extent, comprising an area of 875,000 acres, and employ



Carrying hemp bales to the warf in Progreso.

ing over 60,000 Indian laborers, are engaged in this huge task of furnishing the greater part of the world,s supply of fiber. It has proved itself



Drying' hemp fiber in a Plantation.

a most profitable business, indeed, to such an extent, that many planters, formerly engaged in raising corn, cotton, and cultivating the richer lands of the States, have forsaken this and turned thier attention to the raising of the henequen.

MERIDA.

—O—

Reaching Mérida, one's attention is withdrawn from the fields, which have just been passed



Mestizos in a Yucatecan tipical dance.

through, to sights and experiences of varied and peculiar interest.

CITY COACHES.

—O—

Stepping from the station, one encounters, drawn up in the vicinity, numerous coaches, mostly of uniform make. For a nominal fee, one can be driven to any part of the city. The coaches are rubber-tired, cushioned, and comfortable; for this reason, added to the fact that it is the most prevalent mode of travel, one is recommended to avail himself of this convenience.

STREET PAVING AND SEWERAGE.

—O—

As one rolls along, he is pleased by the smoothness of his journey, and his attention is attracted to the high quality of the street paving that meets his eye on every hand. Go where he may, the city over, he will find the same conditions prevailing. Indeed, few cities in the Republic can boast of as high an order or as complete a system of paving as is found in this city. This fact much enhances the pleasure of driving, which is indulged in to a great extent by the residence. Closely related to the paving of course is the system of sewerage, and this is unique. The fact that the entire foundation of the country is porous lime-stone has been ingeniously utilized for drainage purposes. Four openings in each corner and one in the center of the intersecting streets constitute a species of absorption well, and, so rapid is the drainage by this means alone, that during the severest of rain storms the water does not lie for any length of time on the thoroughfares. This system of sewerage has gone far toward making Merida an ideal city from the standpoint of cleanliness and healthfulness.

PLAZAS.

—O—

On his first drive to the hotel, the newcomer encounters one of the numerous plazas, or squares, that are scattered about the city, and which charm one by their beauty and the wealth of tropical flowers. The principal one, and the one to which he will pay the most visits, is the Plaza de Independencia, centrally located and the



Executive Palace and Cathedral. Merida.

starting point of all car lines. Around it are found the State Government and City Buildings, the cathedral, and the ancient Montejo's House. A little insight into the history of this garden spot will show it to be as interesting as any of the buildings adjacent to it. To appreciate what it meant of labor, time, and money to arrange, as it is at present, that little two-acre plot of beautiful vegetation, one should know that the

land, in its original state, was nothing more than a flat table of rock. There was no soil, no water, no green thing growing. The rock was first blasted out over that entire area to a considerable depth. Then, to provide against the dearth of water during the dry period, a pipe irrigating system was laid on a large scale, with sprinklers extending upward at frequent intervals. Earth was hauled down from the hills in the interior, and, making allowance of course for the large quantity brought, one can have an idea of the cost, when he knows that the same earth retails in Merida at 25 cents a bushel! For every tree, for every shrub and plant seeding roots to any depth, additional holes had to be blasted.

Blasting, irrigation system, earth, planting, tiling, etc. have cost the city a good round sum, but all will agree that the results are commensurate.

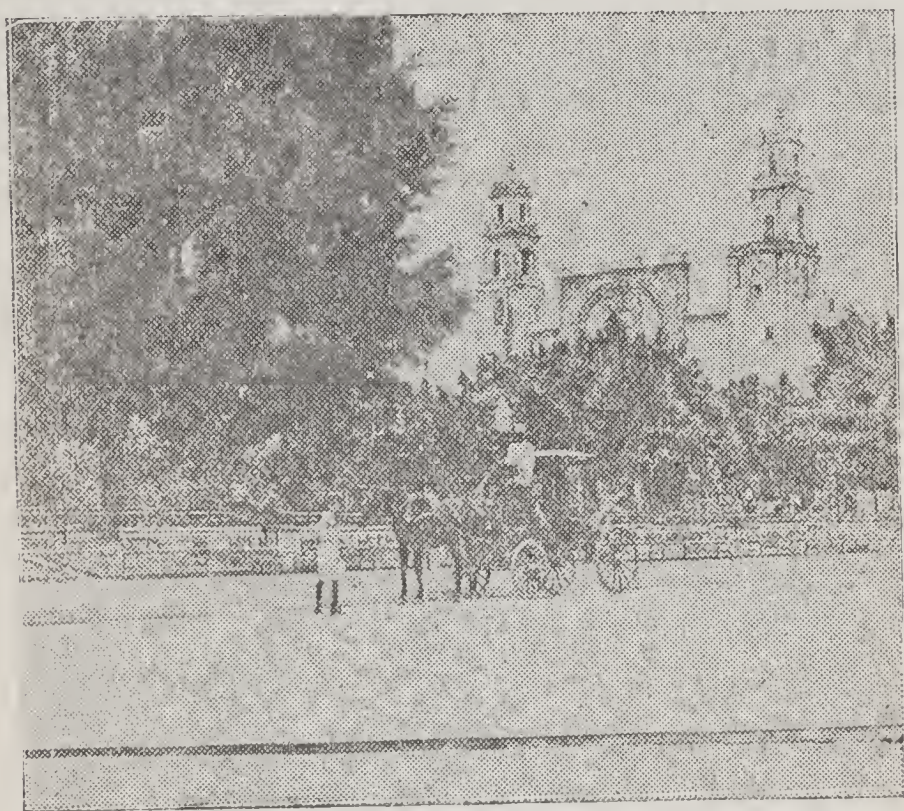
This little oasis is Merida's Eden, and hither her people congregate to enjoy the fragrance and beauty of its flowers, as well as to hear the excellent music, which the State Band renders on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday evenings.

CATHEDRAL.

—O—

On the east side of the plaza is found Merida's majestic cathedral. A thorough search of México, which is noted for its churches, will reveal few edifices, which can equal or surpass the Merida cathedral in the simple grandeur and symmetry of its proportions. Its construction has a history; like the pyramids of Egypt it is a monument to the labors of an enslaved people, and likewise a memorial of Spanish despotism, as well as of Spain's high rank in architectural production. As was the custom of the Spanish conqueror, he invariably compelled the vanquished

to adopt his religion, and, to this end, built churches and temples wherein the people were compelled to worship. Such was the case when Spain held supremacy in Yucatán. Gathering together the subjugated Indians, they ordered them to build this cathedral. Without other than their own rude tools made of flint, and under the lash of the Spanish task-master, they cut out the solid rock, fashioned it as required, and, as the building progressed, were often compelled



Principal Plaza and Cathedral. Merida.

to raise huge blocks of stone to place fifty or sixty feet in air. Almost three and a half centuries ago it was commenced, in 1561, and after protracted labor of thirty—one years, was finally finished in 1592.

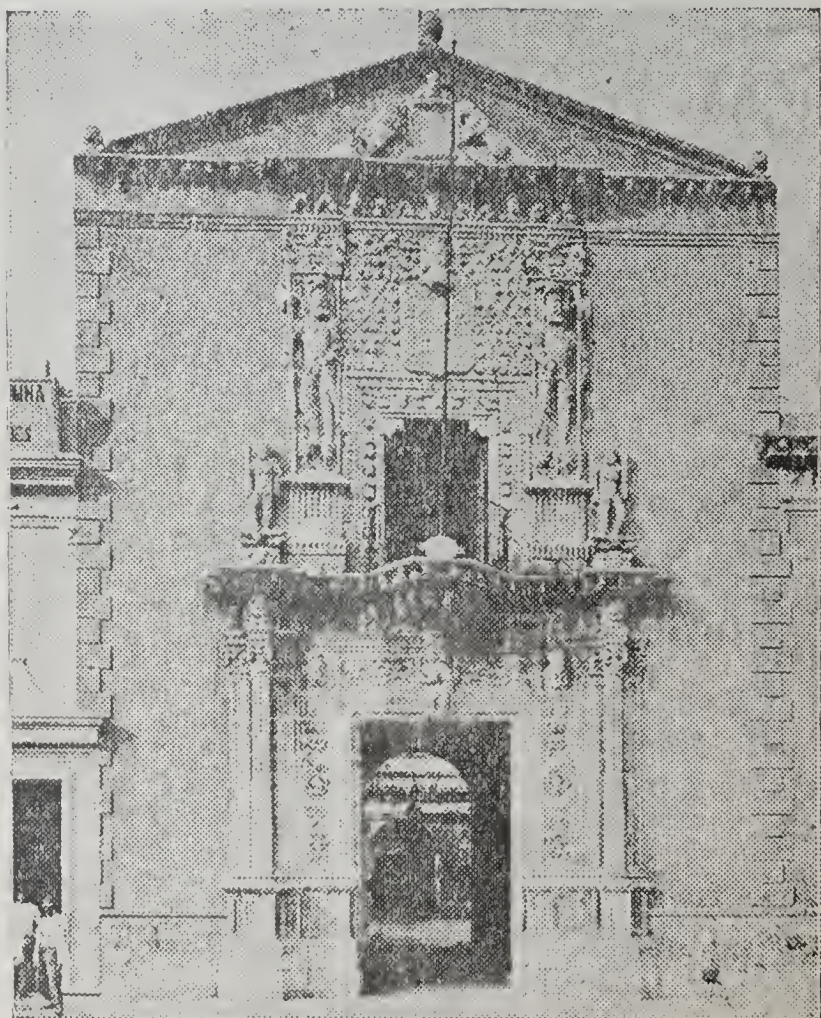
Go into it, observe its gigantic pillars, look up into its lofty spherical arches, note the perfect symmetry of the whole, and the sublimity of its

proportions will astound and awe you. If you are fortunate enough to visit it during a service, hear the tones of its magnificent organ, see the richly robed priests with burning censors, the silent devotion of thousands of bowed heads, and the perfect concord of it all, something of the spirit, peace, and beauty of it will unconsciously steal into you.

MONTEJO'S HOUSE.

—O—

On the south side of the plaza is found the oldest and quaintest building of Mérida, the



Montejo's House at the Principal Plaza. Mérida.

Montejo's House. It was the first Spanish house built in Mérida, being erected in the early part of the 16th. century for the conqueror of Yucatán, Don Francisco de Montejo. It is built entirely of stone and is a fine illustration of the skill of the native laborer, whose implements of sculpture were chisels of flint and the newer instruments brought by the conquerors. The figures on each side of the front of the building illustrate well to what extent the humiliation of the Maya Indian was carried; these represent a Spanish soldier standing with his foot on the neck of a prostrate Indian. This memento of their slavery the Indian was compelled to fashion with his own hands. The front of the building also carries in bold relief the escutcheon of the Montejos, who lived in the house for generations.

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

—O—

The Government Palace on the North East angle of the Plaza is one of the finest modern buildings in Mérida. It is of recent construction, built in 1890. Though but two stories, it contains spacious office rooms, and a beautiful reception hall.

The Municipal Palace, on the West side of the Plaza, a two story stone building of very solid and striking design, with broad arches facing the street, is well worthy of the visitor's eye.

PENITENTIARY AND HOSPITAL.

—O—

The Penitentiary and Hospital Buildings, located in the Western end of the city, can be reached by street-cars marked «Penitenciaría».

The Penitentiary is a building of recent construction, representative of modern Mexican architecture. The wide avenue running along the front, together with its well-kept grounds, give it an imposing appearance. To the North of it stands the new Hospital. Here all manner of diseases are treated, and the institution is furnished with the most modern appliances. Through its efforts, together with the persistent and able work of the Sanitary Committee, Merida has been placed on a footing with the healthiest cities of the world. To the south of the penitentiary is found the Institution for the insane erected by the Ayala fund and public subscription. The institution bears the name "Ayala Asylum".

YUCATECO MUSEUM.

—O—

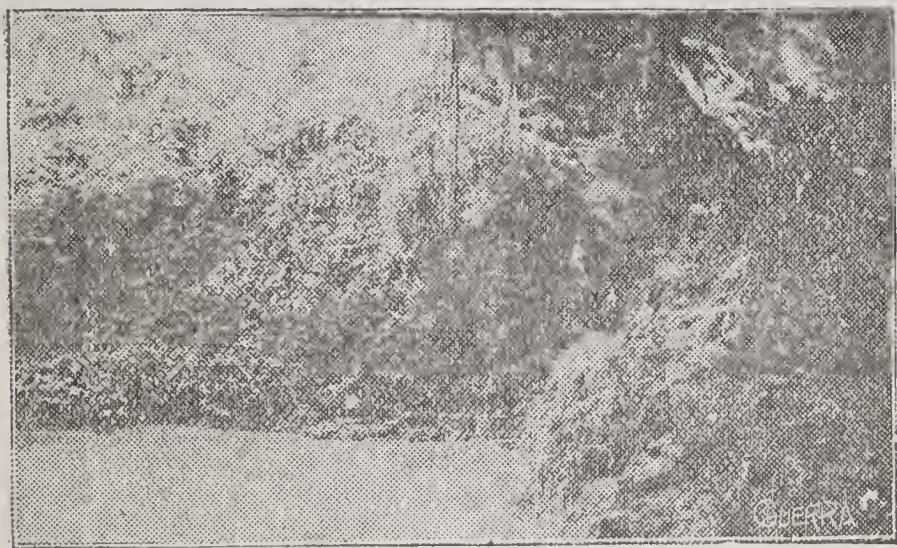
The Yucateco Museum is located on 59th street. To one who has visited Yucatan's famous ruins, or to one who does not have time to take that interesting and instructive trip, a visit to this Museum will add a feature to his stay here. He will find there, gathered into small space, many curiosities similar to those which are scattered over much territory at the ruins themselves, as well as objects which can not be seen even there. Procure a catalogue in the Museum and it will aid you in the study of the various objects there on exhibition, and inform you further on the topics of interest in Yucatan.

PEON CONTRERAS THEATRE.

Situated on the corner of 60th. and 57th. Street you will find, the Peon Contreras Theatre. This building is a feature of the city architecturally, as well as the center of entertainment of the highest class.

CENOTES.

A striking feature of the country is the entire absence of any rivers or creeks. A more thorough knowledge of the land will however reveal the fact that there is water to be found in abundance underground, and in moving currents, reached only by artificially dug wells, or here and there, natural underground caverns and galleries, called locally "cenotes". The flow of water in these subterranean rivers is sluggish, and, although clean and clear in appearance, owing to the presence of lime, it is unfit for drinking and coo-



A cenote.

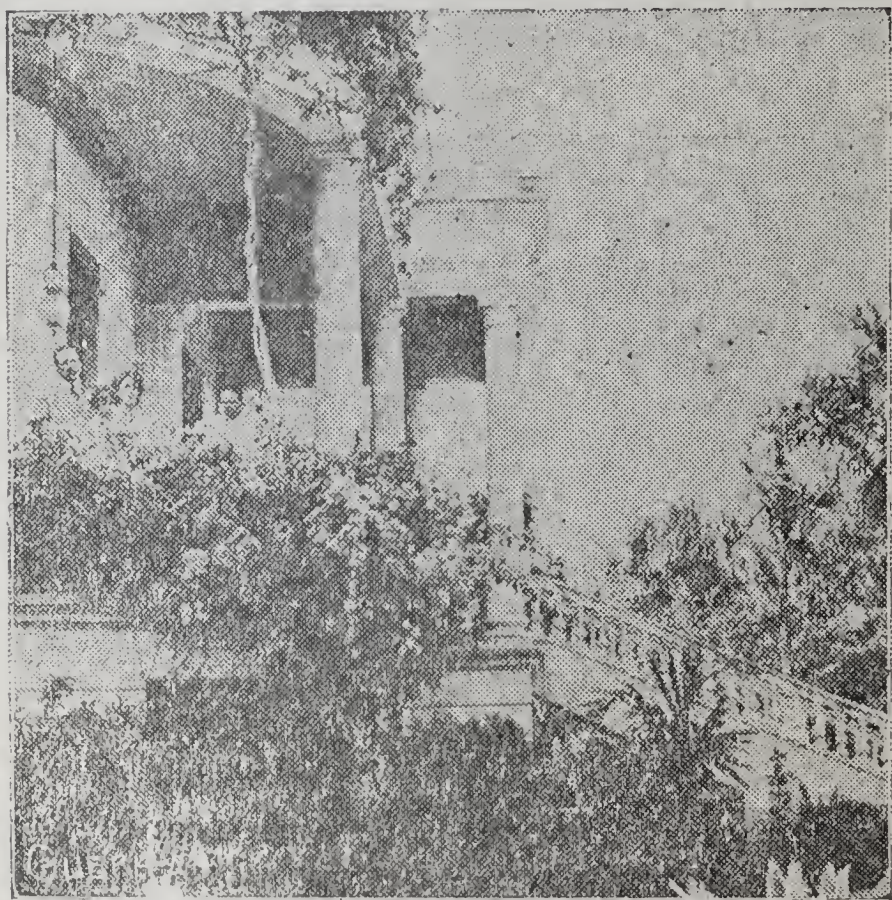
king purposes. For bathing and cleaning purposes therefore the water is drawn by numberless windmills which are found in use more extensively than in any one locality on the continent.

The most famous cenote is in the interior, where the water, 410 feet below the surface, is reached by incline and spiral stairs gently sloping downward with a length of 1650 feet. This cenote is found near Bolon-chen and is called "The Hidden Lady."

There are several about Merida, between 25 and 35 feet below the surface. Take the car "Industrial" at the Plaza and visit one of the most interesting; take a bath in it, if you desire, for a very nominal figure.

PASEO MONTEJO.

One will find much pleasure, while in the city, in taking various of the popular drives, the chief



Garden of a House at Montejo's Avenue. Merida.

of which is that over the Paseo Montejo. This magnificent avenue, opened in recent years bids fair to become one of the principal fine residence quarters of the city. At present some beautiful homes line its borders, among which is worthy

of note the palatial residence of Gen. Francisco Cantón. This building, lately completed, shows a distinct departure from the present style of Mexican architecture, and is representative of the new innovation taking place.

BUSINESS SECTION.

—O—

Space does not permit us to illustrate the many interesting street scenes nor show the many attractive and creditable buildings, both residential and commercial, which will be found along the various streets.

These will be seen by the visitor, while taking his sight-seeing drives about the city.

HACK FARES.

—O—

The laws of the City have fixed the following tariffs for coaches and cartage of Baggage, etc.

Ordinary two-seated carriage,	
per hour.....	\$ 1.00
Minimum, half hour.....	50
Automovil per hour	3.00
Minimum	1.00

Driver is prohibited from collecting more than above rates, with following exceptions:—

A. When going outside of city, not having stipulated fare in advance (Then no more than double rate can be collected.)

1. No carriage is obliged to leave the city.
2. The city is understood to be all the streets, avenues, plazas, drives, building and public places, numbered or named officially including Cementery and Penitentiary

B. Between 12 P. M. and 5 A. M., the driver can collect double.

C. Upon the three days of Carnival, the 5th

of May, the 16th, of September, and the 1st. and 2nd of November,—the driver is allowed double.

N. B.—Leaving city for drive to plantation, etc. make arrangements with cab-man in advance.



Facade of the Comision Exportadora Offices. Merida.

Cab-man can be directed in his driving as follows:—

Recto!	Straight ahead.
Derecha!	To the right.
Izquierda!	To the left.
Vuelta!	Turn around.
Para!	Stop-

Or, more conveniently, touch the cab-man in the right side to turn to the right; in the left side, to turn to the left, in the middle of the back, to turn around. A touch on either side, when not at the turn of a street will bring you to a halt at the curb.

MERIDA STREET DIRECTORY.

The system of naming streets is exceedingly simple, and, if one will but learn Spanish numerals, he should have no trouble in getting around.

All streets running North and South bear the names of the even numerals. i. e.

Calle sesenta (60th. St.) Calle cincuenta y ocho (58th. St.)

All streets running East and West bear the names of the odd numerals; i. e.

Calle sesenta y una (61st. St.) Calle setenta y tres (73rd. St.)

PLAZAS.

Plaza de	Independencia.
„ „	Santa Ana.
„ „	Santiago.
„ „	Mejorada.
„ „	San Cristóbal.
„ „	San Sebastián.
„ „	Ermita Santa Isabel.
„ „	San Juan.
„ „	Hidalgo.

MEXICAN MONEY.

Ordinarily, amounts in Mexican money are specified as follows:—

One cent	Un centavo.
----------	-------------

Dollar	Peso.
--------	-------

Other amounts are specified in centavos, Dos centavos, Treinta centavos, Cincuenta centavos, etc. Or, in pesos, Mil pesos, etc.

For purposes of shopping, marketing, and especially, dealing with the Indian street vendors, it is important to know another system of counting:—

Centavo	One cent
Cuatro reales	Fifty cents.
Veinte reales.	Two dollars, fifty cents.

SIDE TRIPS.

Interesting as Merida may prove to the sight-seer as the ideal type of a Mexican city, she holds many features in common with Mexican cities elsewhere in the Republic. However to enjoy the keenest attractions of this peninsula one must penetrate into the interior some distance by means of the railroad systems and various modes of travel in use. There he will find, in the Ruins of the ancient Maya cities, sights and pictures which can be found no other place on the continent. On this small peninsula of Yucatan are located the monuments of a pre-historic race, - a race which are conceded first place among the peoples who inhabited centuries ago this Western continent. They surpass the Aztecs and South American peoples in architecture and in sculpture of stone, and will stand alone as the sole possessors of a phonetic language. As you wander about among the gigantic mounds and crumbling pyramids, keep in mind the fact that these people had no other means of quarrying than implements of stone, no other tools with which to turn out specimens of a far advanced stage of sculpture than chisels of flint. With these few introductory facts in mind, the tourist will better appreciate the marvels that are in store for him on the following trips.

UXMAL.

Leaving Merida by train at 3:30 P. M. one makes a 36-mile trip in about one hour and forty minutes to Muna. There his journey comes to an end for the day. The next day he sets out on horse back, or other means of conveyance procurable, for a journey of 15 miles further inland.

The time spent in going about among the ruins will of course depend wholly upon the extent to which he desires to pursue his studies of them. However, there are here located five great structures, or groups of structures, that hold high rank as specimens of Maya architecture. These



Entrance to the Governor's Palace. Uxmal.

are the Pyramid Temple of the Magician, the quadrangle called the Nunnery, the House of the Turtles, the House of the Pigeons, and the Governor's Palace. These are surrounded by many more, less in interest and importance only because they are in a more advanced stage of ruin. Gene-

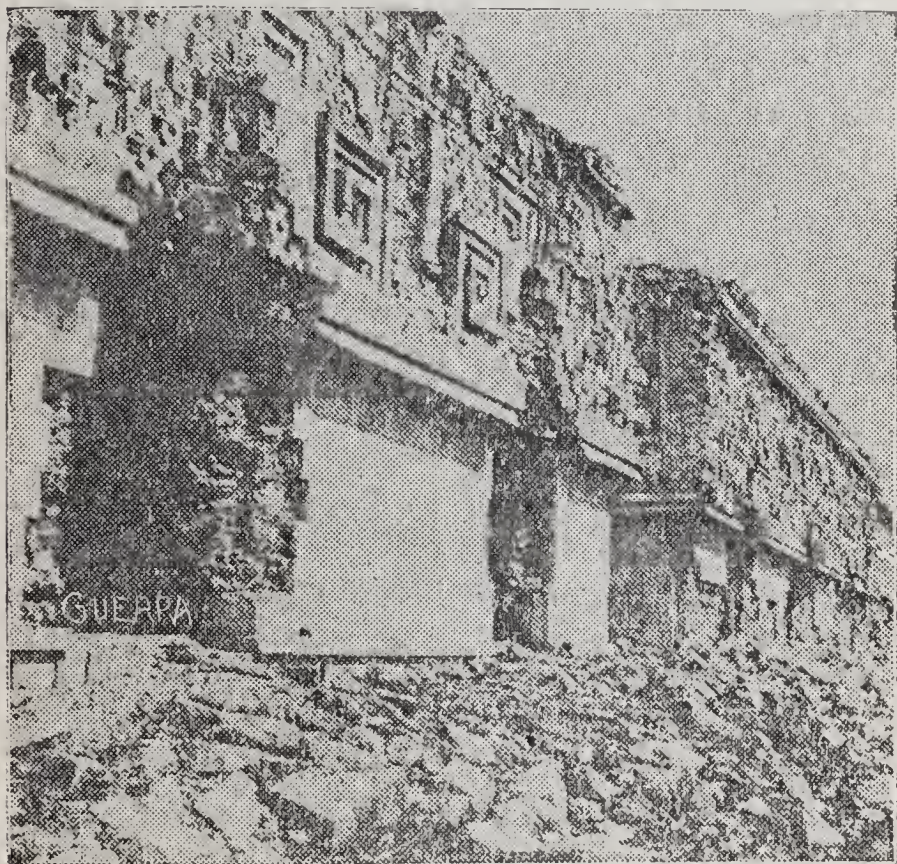
ral features which one should note are, first of all, the curious carving that is found upon the faces of the buildings mentioned. Heads of human beings and of animals wild beasts, and especially prominent is the serpent, which probably held high place religiously with these people. These and many other wierd and fantastic creatures, which the imagination of the sculptors conjured up, are here vividly portrayed. Then



The Facade of the "Kukulcan" the Nunnery. Uxmal.

in the interior of the buildings, lighted only by the peak-arched door-ways are the steep stone stairways, nooks, and corners that awaken all sorts of mystic imaginings and invite exploration. In the courts are found stones standing upright, which the Spaniards believed to be whipping posts. However, it is the general character of the buildings and especially the

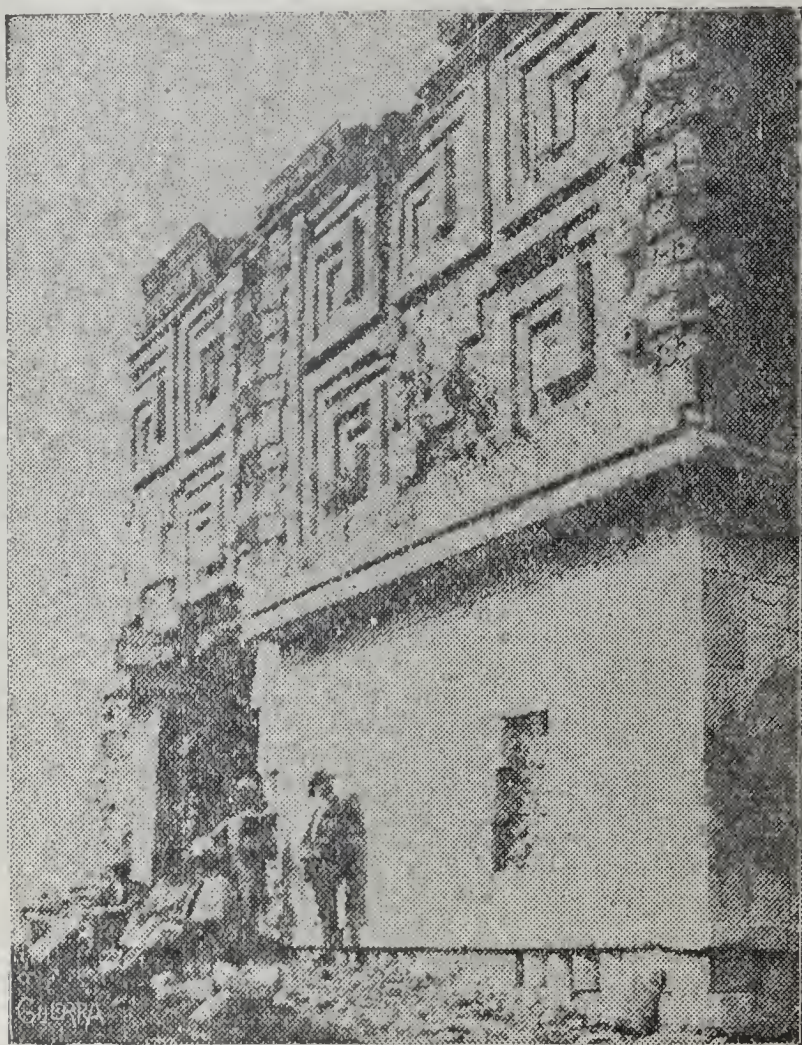
outside front carving that attracts most attention. Wandering about that silent tangle of tropical vegetation, which covers every standing mass of ruins, or, tramping through the gloomy halls where the only sound is one's foot-fall, or the echo of it, a feeling of awe and mystery steals over the visitor. To this is added wonder and admiration for the people and espe-



The Governor's Palace Principal Facade.
Uxmal.

cially for the architect who raised on high these lofty structures. Students of the place assure us that these massive piles can be none other than evolutions of the genius of some great mind, who, as their architect, worked out the plan for them minutest detail. We are further assured there must have been working drawings made of these buildings long before their construction was

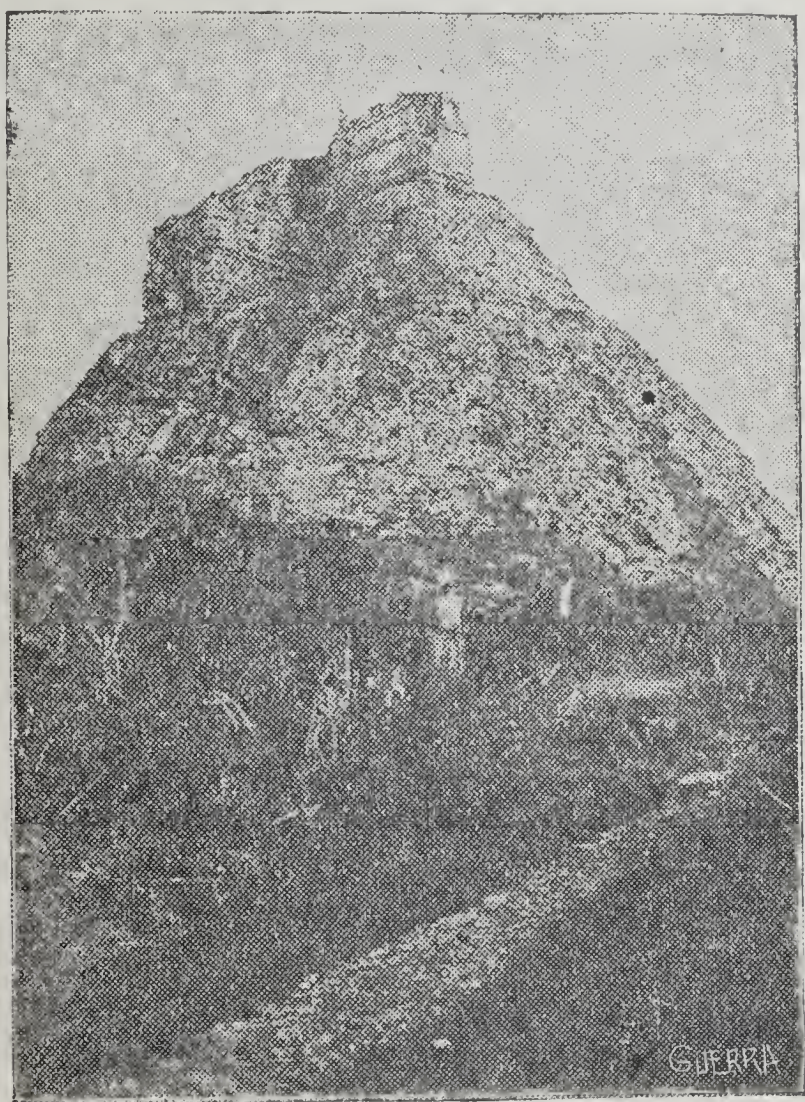
started, drawings in which the ground plan, elevation, and constructive design were fully worked out and the spacing of door-ways, moldings, panels, and all details of sculpturing fully decided upon; even in fact, to the details of the stone cutting, number, width and angles of courses of masonry. For it is not in the mind of man



South view of the Governor's Palace. Uxmal.

to believe that one brain could have evolved all this work retained in memory its every detail, and superintended the sculpturing and placing of every stone. However, either this must, have been the case, or as is more generally believed, working drawings were made, else utter confu-

sion must have resulted, for, in a single continuous facade upward of 20,000 stones were used, not only hewn of varied shapes, but each sculptured to represent some individual part of a



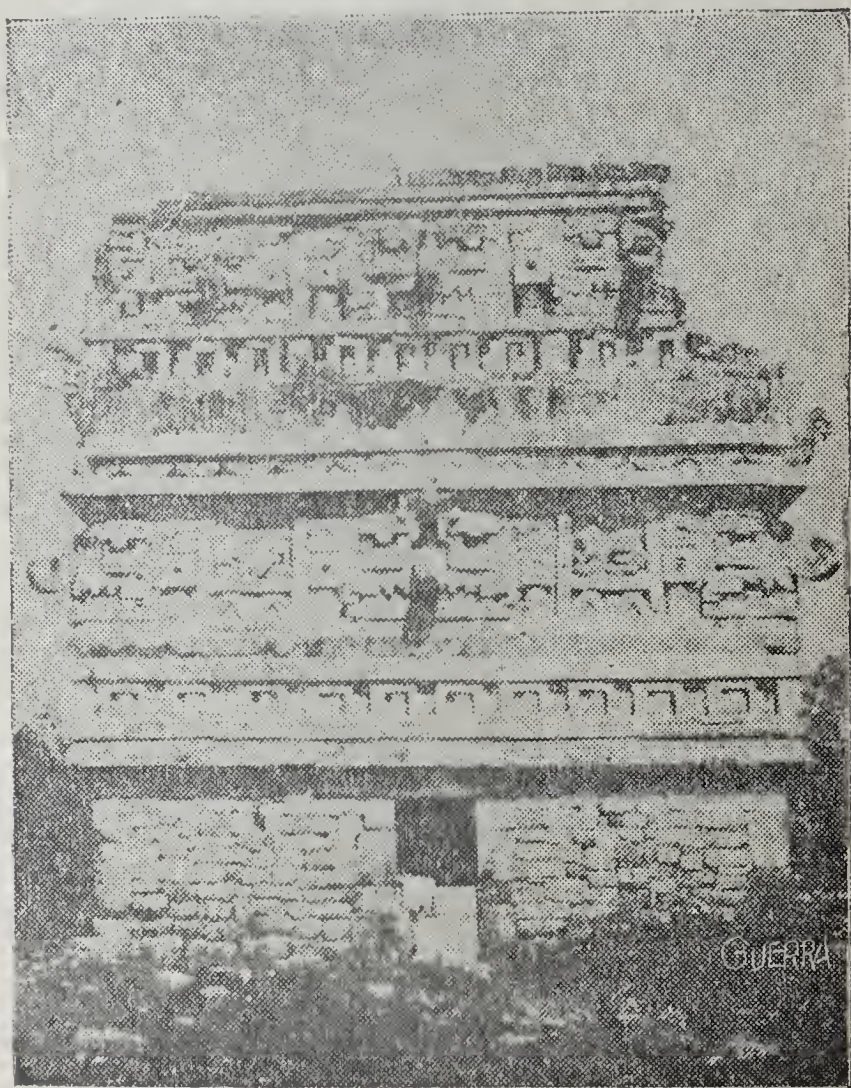
South west view of the Sooth-sayer's Palace. Uxmal.
face, figure, or geometrical design, and all fitted together with such skill as to give the effect of an unbroken whole.

CHICHEN-ITZA.

—O—

Is the most important of the ancient ruined cities of Yucatán, and is situated 15 miles south-

west of the railroad station of Jitas, in the northern part of the Peninsula. It derives its compound name from its former occupants, the Itzá tribe of the great Mayan stock, and from two remarkable natural pools, or wells, still existing, which undoubtedly furnished the water supply of the ancient inhabitants, and may have

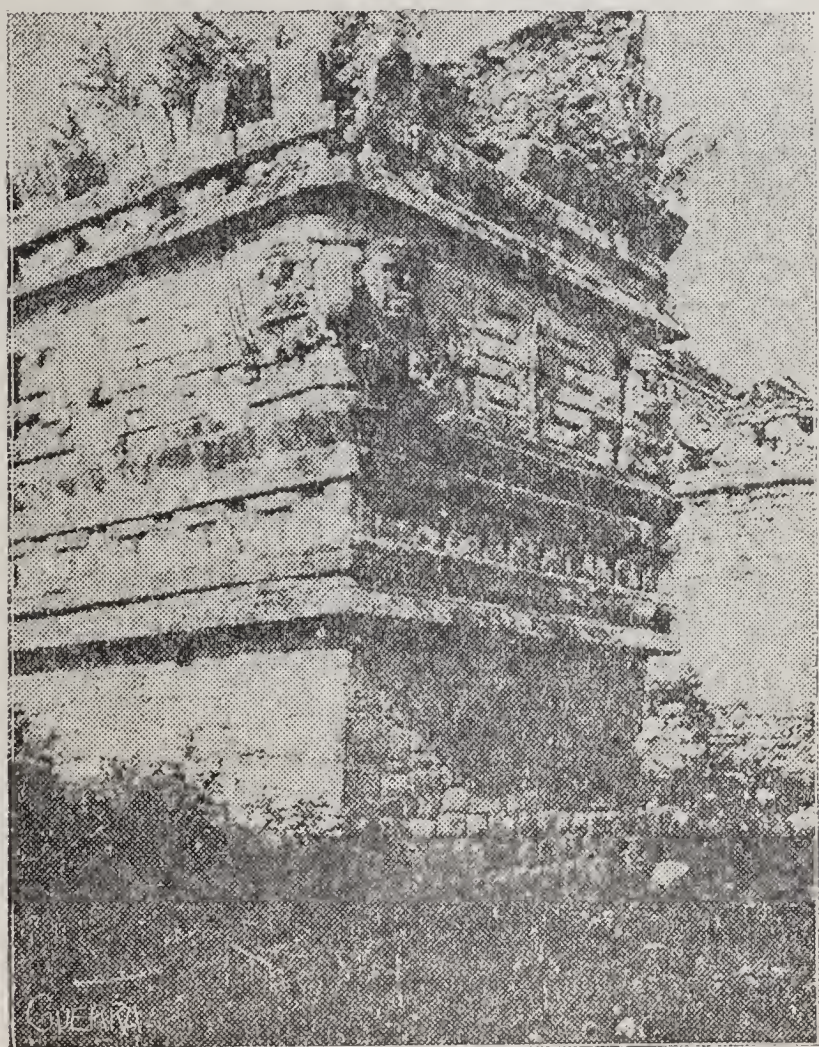


The "Toloc" or Chapel. Chichen-Ytza.

determined the original selection of the site. With our present imperfect knowledge of Maya chronology, it is sufficient to state that the evidence indicates this as one of the most ancient cities of the Peninsula, being not less than 1000

years old, and that it continued to be occupied as a native stronghold long after the surrounding districts had yielded to the Spaniards.

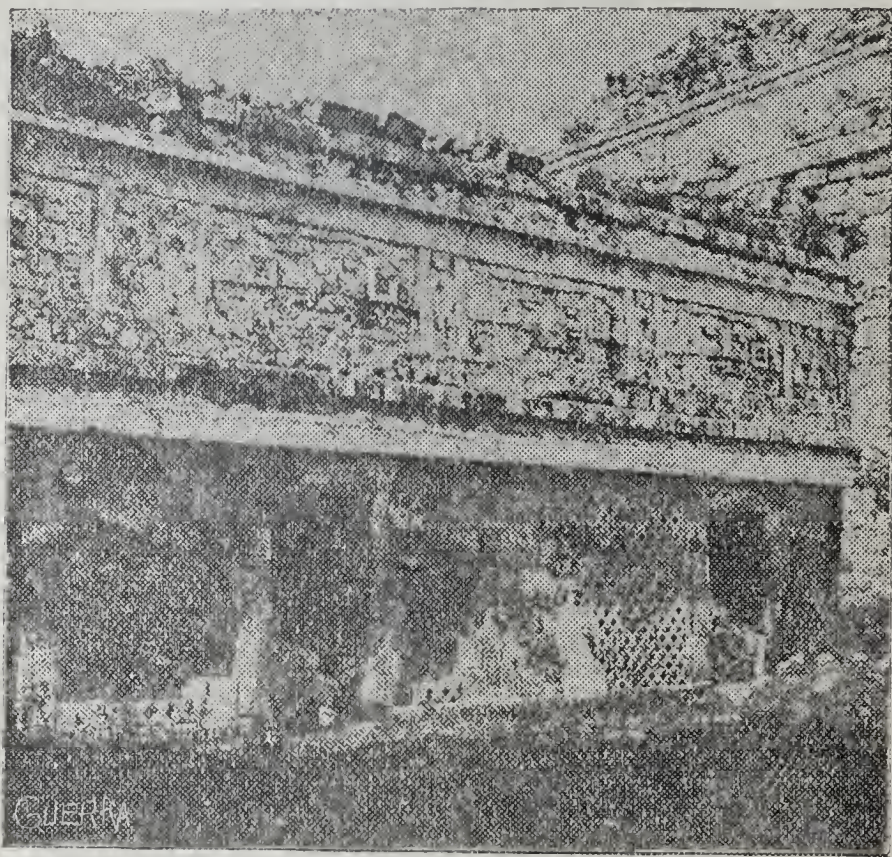
The principal ruins, which were described by Stephens in 1843 [incidents of Travel in Yucatán,] cover an area of about one square mile, with smaller edifices scattered about the en-



Nort-East side of the Chapel. Chichen-Ytza.

circling fores. The general structural type is that of the platform pyramid' ascended by means of broad stairways leading up to vaulted chambers, whose walls are covered with sculptured figures and hieroglyphic descriptions of vividly colored paintings resembling those of the Aztec

codices. The material is the white limestone of the country, cut into shapely blocks and set in ordinary mortar, the thicker walls being some times filled with a composition of mortar and broken stone. Each prominent structure is known to the natives under a distinct name. One of the most interesting is that denominated the «Tennis Court» or «Gymnasium.» It consists of two parallel walls, each 274 feet long and 30



Facade of the first Story of the Nunnery. Chichen-Ytza.

feet high, standing 120 feet apart. Both walls are of plain masonry, and, projecting from the center of each, at the height of 20 feet from ground, is set an immense sculptured ring of stone representing two entwined serpents. From contemporary Spanish descriptions it is almost certain that this was e courtyard, devoted to the playing of a favorite game, in which the effort

was to send the ball through the stone ring fixed in the wall. Another of the important ruins is the temple called "Castillo", built upon a pyramidal mound 200 feet high, the approach being by means of a grand staircase with two colossal serpents' heads in sculptured stone at the base. The Palace or Nunnery [Casa de las Monjas] is a rectangular mass more than 100 feet long, and somewhat less in width, with an L-shaped wing on the eastern side 60 feet long. Resting on this artificial platform, which is over 30 feet high, is a rectangular structure 90 feet long, 18 feet in height; and this, in turn, is crowned by a smaller edifice 30 feet long by 12 feet wide. The L-shaped wing is a specimen of the best Mayan architecture. Minor ruins are the Caracol or Round Tower, the Chichanchob or little bucket (Edifice of the little Chambers,) the Temples of the Tigres and the Shields.

IZAMAL.

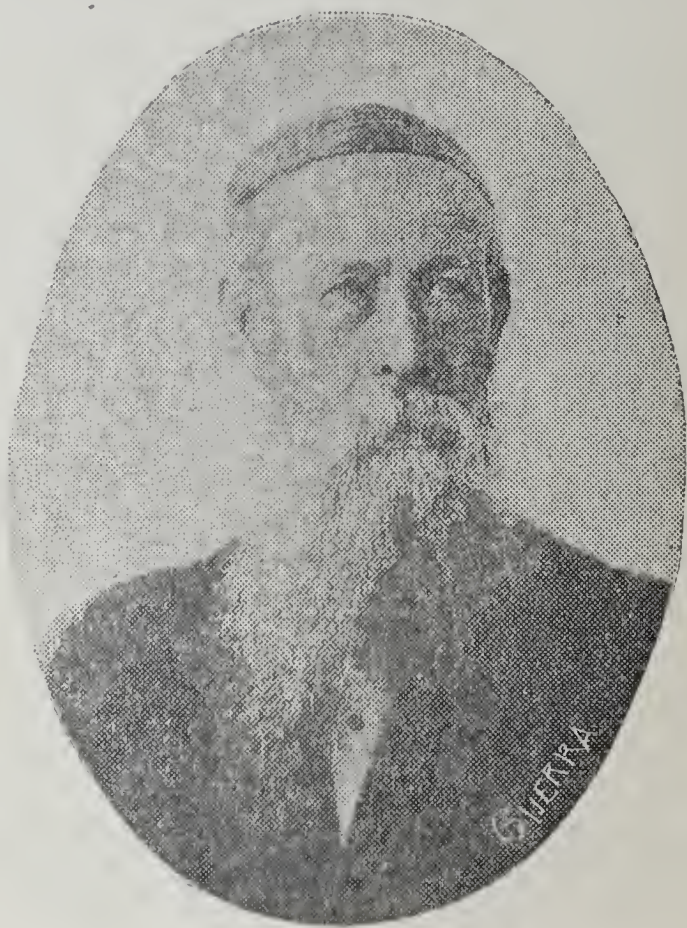
—O—

Although a somewhat longer journey than that to Uxmal the trip can be made in its entirety by rail. The distance of 41 miles is covered in 2: $\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Trains leave Mérida daily at 16 h., and leave Izamal for the return trip at 17.50 m.

The town itself is quite interesting, and, being somewhat remote from the outside world, many of the habits and customs of the ancient Maya are here preserved. In this place one is more likely to hear spoken freely the quaint and most attractive Indian tongue, with its gutturals and sounds, far beyond the reach of imitation by a foreigner.

On the approach to the town will be seen the great pyramid of Izamal, which is one of the most imposing piles in Yucatán. It is more than

60 feet in height, and the lowest terrace, at the height of 25 feet is 300 feet square. From the surface of this great artificial plateau rises a pyramid some 40 feet in height. When the imagination restores this pile of crumbling stones and builds up again its steep stair-ways, some idea of its original splendour and majestic grandeur is suggested. In this town one likewise has opor-



Mr. Guummer founder of the Yzamal
Chemical Co.

tunity to see some of the best specimens of Maya stucco work. These people did not limit their art to the sculpturing of stone, but added the carving of wood, the productions of this latter art being almost wholly destroyed by the laps of ages, and also added the art of stucco molding, some specimens of which still remain intact, and the perfection of design and durability of the ci-

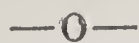
ment composing the figures is the marvel of all visitors. The most interesting monument of the place is situated just west of the public square, occupying the back lots and gardens of half a dozen dwellings. The pyramid itself is not particularly interesting, but on its east side near the south-east corner, are the remains of a great stucco face which originally was a superb work, the face being 5 feet in width and 7 or 8 feet in height. On the west side of this same pyramid is another fine specimen of stucco molding. It is a colossal figure representing some mythical personage, sometimes referred to as the "crouching tiger" although exhibiting no other than human features.

ACANCEH.



On the Peto Railroad at a short distance of 16 miles from Mérida, is found another group of ruins, which consist of mounds but recently brought under the attention of the archaeologists. Little therefore is known of them generally, although to one making a full study of Yucatán, a visit there will prove profitable.

VALLADOLID.



Another 100 mile trip which likewise proves interesting to the tourist is to Valladolid. The train leaves Mérida at 6 h. and returns at 13 h. Here is seen a wide contrast from the general character of the country of Yucatán. This is the fertile part of the State and the soil is quite rich, supporting abundant vegetation. Almost anything will grow here that grows in tropical countries, and coffee, cotton, beans, and vegetables of every class have been tried here successfully.

Originally this was a populous district and even now holds second place in Yucatán in the number of inhabitants. However, the Yucatecos have forsaken to a large extent the cultivation of the rich territory for the raising of the profitable henequen, which grows only in the more arid regions. Many quaint old Spanish churches are found here and are a subject of interest

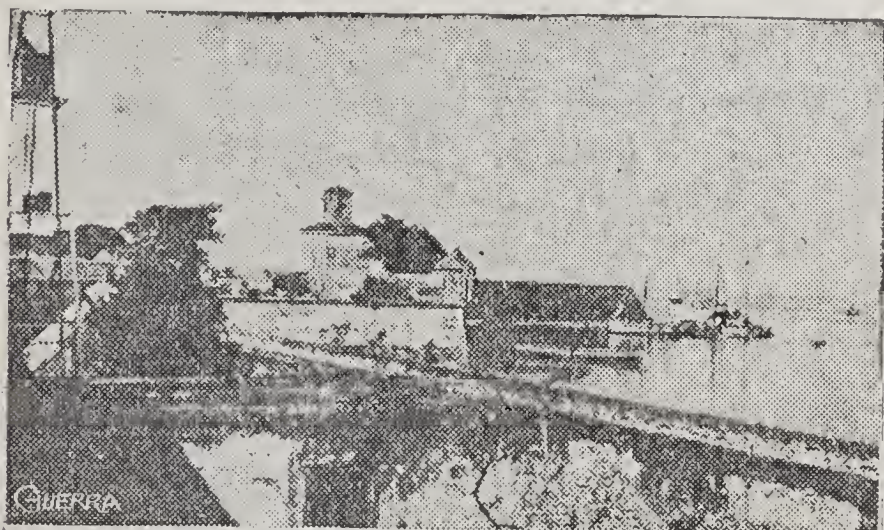


A Typical group of cow-boys at Hacienda S. Simon
property of Mr. Rafael Peon L.

to the visitor. Here it might be said Maya is the universal tongue, although Spanish is also spoken. Very entertaining indeed it is to hear on every hand a tongue which has so little in common with languages heard elsewhere and whose sounds, unpronounceable and impossible for the foreigner, are uttered with such great ease by these people.

CAMPECHE.

One will find it a most enjoyable trip to the town of Campeche, the capital of the State of the same name adjoining Yucatán. The trains leave Mérida at 5½ A. M. and 2 P. M. The visitor is advised to take the morning ride. Altho-



Campeche.—Up. The Costum House & The dock.
Down. The San Francisco Ria.

ough the trip of 100 miles through henequen fields is somewhat long and monotonous, consuming 4½ hours, one is well repaid on arrival. Unlike Yucatan the country about Campeche is quite hilly and picturesque and the vegetation is luxurious. Campeche's history likewise differs from Yucatan's and this is instantly drawn to one's attention at sight of the remains of the city's

ancient walls which yet speak of its troublous past. Approaching from either side of the town, one encounters these high massive stone walls, which are broken down only sufficiently to permit of ready entrance to the town and to allow for the spread of the population. Indeed it was no doubt the most completely walled town on the continent. In his visits about Yucatan's ruins, the visitor is never given the impression that those mounds were constructed for the purpose of fortification. However, in Campeche this impression is instant and lasting, for even the details of flanking towers, loop-holes, etc., remain as proof of the war-like character of its ancient inhabitants.

Great rivalry existed between this town and Mérida in olden times, and then too, the inroads of the Spaniards were first and most strongly felt at this point. It was the first real town which the Spaniard found on the peninsula, and, although they were given at the beginning a cordial reception, the treatment of the people soon provoked hostilities and in time it became dangerous and often impossible for a white man to land here. Then, proceeding a little later in its history, one is reminded of the traditions that it was the centre and strong hold of a notorious bucaneeering band.

The whole exterior of the town betokens a war-like population, and yet within its walls is found the most peaceful and quiet city imaginable. The desertion of its streets and care-free appearance of its inhabitants tempts one strongly to believe he has landed in some mythical city of leisure. However, this very quietude and lack of movement attracts the visitor and unconsciously he imbibes something of the restfulness and peace of its people, and contentedly wanders about its twisting streets, rides in its tramways, or take delightful suburban trips to Lerma and other points.

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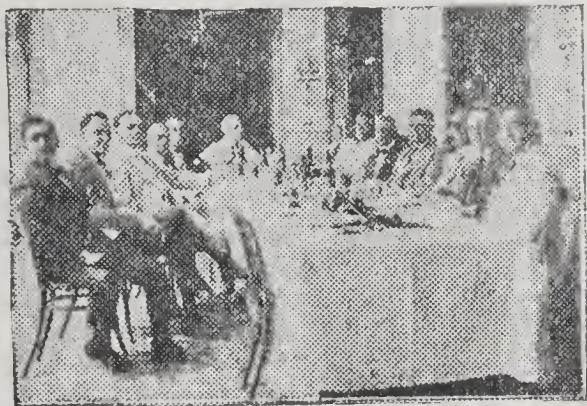
The Asociacion Conservadora de los Monumentos Arqueologicos de Yucatan.

—O—

The Association organized to take care of the Archaeological Monuments of Yucatán, has been developing an intensive labor for the conserva-

Luncheon offered at the grand Hotel of Merida to the Captain of steamer «Monterrey», Mr.

Mc. Ginnies, of Ward Line, by the Board of Directors of A. C. M. A. Y. Association



tion, study and restoration of the Maya Monuments, existing in Yucatán, of great historical value for the State of Yucatán. Through its efforts the Archaeological Institution of Yuca-



The members of the Board of Directors of the A. C. M. A. Y.

Association on board of steamer «Monterrey» guests of of captain Mr. Mc. Ginnies.

tán was established in New York among whose members are wise well known men, prominent Bankers and business men of the United States.

The Governor of the State of Yucatán, Mr. Felipe Carrillo Puerto, has greatly contributed

to the success obtained with the construction of new roads which give easy access to the ruins, very much admired and appreciated by the Archaeologists.

The first American Tourists that lately visited Yucatán were satisfied of the grandeur of Uxmal and Chichen-Itza Ruins and had delicious time



Mr. Felipe G. Cantón, Honorary President of the Archaeological Institution of Yucatan in New-York and active President of the Association A. C. M. A. Y. in Yucatan.

in visiting all the typical Yucatán features. In such a way this could mean a good understanding between this Country and our neighbors of the United States assuring their frequent visits.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington and other scientific corporations, are trying to discover the foundation of the high civilization that

Four wise Archaeologists and Mr. Thompson enthusiast investigator of the Maya Ruins.



From left to right: Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, Doctor Merriam, Sr. Eduardo Thompson, Doctor Marshall Saville, General William Barclay Parsons.



Mr. Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Governor of the State, Honorary President of the A. C. M. A. Y. Association with the prominent Archaeologists who visited us lately and some members of the Board of Directors of A. C. M. A. Y. Association.

existed during the Maya's Empire and will soon begin their investigation work for the benefit of the scientific people of whole América.

Mr. Sylvaus G. Morley gave a very interes-



The Governor in company of Mr. Edoard H. Thompson and other members of the A. C. M. A. Y. in the inauguration of the road that leads from Dzitas to Chichen-Ytza Ruins.

ting and instructive lecture on Maya's subjects illustrated with colored films and will follow others of greater interest.

The tourism to Yucatán will soon be a fac duc

to the facilities and comforts that the travelers will find.

At the Capital of México has been also organized a Committee dependent of this Association, of which is President Prof. Manuel Gamio. Chief of the Archaeological Department of the Agricultural Ministry of México and Mr. De Negrí, Minister of Agriculture also President of honor, both of them helping with all their Official influence.

This guide tends to give a slight idea of what you can see in Yucatán.

—O—

The Liga de Acción Social.

—O—

This Association was established in the year of 1909 by a group of persons who loved the progress of Yucatán, with the purpose of endeavouring the social progress of this part of México. Its first work was the foundation of the 'Escuela Modelo' and the establishment of several country schools, improvements with which this Association celebrated the Centenary of the National Independence.

It undertook several campaigns in benefit of the community. Besides the active campaign that it held in benefit of the country schools; it fought against the alcoholism, especially against the drink called anise, which is the one which has caused most harm in Yucatán. It has worked for the independence of the teachers in order to avoid their destitutions with the different changes of the governments; it has presented several initiatives against the exhibition of immoral films that so frequently are seen in the theaters; and it has undertaken other campaigns of moralization and of progress.

The actual campaign is for the industrialization

of sisal. Since the last two years it has been giving prizes in order to stimulate the fabrication of machinery which would industrialize the sisal. Lately it opened a class in order to teach the elaboration of the fine cloth of this fibre and of all classes of artefacts of the same, getting as a result the brilliant exposition in which it has



Lic. Gonzalo Camara, President of the Liga de
Accion Social.

shown to the public a great diversity of objects, many of which will surely constitute articles of commercial consumption that will benefit Yucatán, not only because it aids work to many people, but because it offers new ways of employing the sisal which is the only richness of the State.

Spanish Pronunciation.

Spanish orthography is almost absolutely phonetic. Every letter (except *h*) is sounded, and the vowels have but one quality of sound. The vowel sounds are much more prolonged and sonorous than in English, while the consonants are softer. Whenever a consonant comes between two vowels, it is joined in pronunciation to the following vowel. That is: every syllable ends with a vowel when possible.

Vowels.

- a** sounds like *a* in *ah*. Thus: **blanco** (*white*)—blahn-ko.
- e** like *a* in *fate*. Thus **mesa** (*table*)—may-sah.
- i** like *e* in *she*. Thus: **libre** (*free*)—lee-bray.
- o** like *o* in *oh, tone*. Thus: **oro** (*gold*)—oh-ro.
- u** like *oo* in *ooze*. Thus: **Cuba**—koo-bah.
- y** alone or final, is like *e* in *she*. Thus: **y** (*and*)--ee; **rey** (*king*)—ra-ee.
- y** initial, or between two vowels, sounds like *i* in *yacht*. Thus: **Yo** (*I*)--yoh; **mayor** (*greater*)—mah-yor.

Consonants.

- b** almost as in English (but verging to *v*.) Thus **bote** (*boat*)—boh-tay.
- c** before *a, o, u*, or consonants sounds like *k*, or *cin cat*. Thus: **cal lime**—kahl.
- c** before *e* or *i*, like *c* in *cent*. Thus: **cerro** *hill*.—sairro. (See «Norte.»)
- ch** like *ch* in *church*. Thus: **muchacho** (*boy*)—moo-chacho.
- d** almost as in English; but, when final or between two vowels, it resembles the English *th* in *though*. Thus: **ciudad** *city*—secoo-thath.
- f** like *f* in *fat*. Thus **facil** *easy*—fah-seel.
- g** before *a, o, u*, or consonants, like *g* in *go*. Thus: **gordo** *fat*—gohr-do.

g before **e** or **i**, has a guttural, strongly aspirant *h* sound, resembling the hawking sound of the German *ch* in *Ach*; and may be here represented phonetically by a capital **H**. Thus: *pagina page*—pah-He-nah: *general*—Hay-nayrahl

Spanish Pronunciation—*Con.*

Consonants.

j alwas has the same hawking or throat-clearing sound. Thus: *trabajo (work)*—trah-bah-Ho.

h is alwaks silent. Thus: *hijo (son)*—e-Ho.

i, m, n, p, as in English. Thus: *lima (file)*—le-mah; *amor (love)*—ah-mor; *Lapiz*—Lah-peeZ

ll like *ll* in *million*. Thus: *llamar (to call)*—lyah-mahr. [It is very commonly, but incorrcetly pronounced like *y*. *Llamar*—yah-mahr.]

ñ like *n* in *onion*. Thus: *señor [Sir]*—sainyor.

q is always followed by a silent *u*, and is pronounced like the English *k*, Thus: *que [which]*—kay; *aqui [here]*—ah-kee.

r resembles the English *r*, but is prolonged and trilled. Tus: *hombre [man]*—ombrray.

rr has a still more rolling sound. Thus: *error [error]*—air-rror.

s is like *s* in *sat* or *ss* in *hiss*. [It never has the Englisg *z* sound as in *his* or *easy*.] Thus: *camisa [shirt]*—kah-me-sah.

t and **v** as in English. Thus: *te [tea]*—tay; *vivar [ive]*—vee-var.

x as in English, like *ks*. Thus: *exacto [exact]*—aik-sahk-to. Before another consonant, it is sounded like *s*. Thus: *extranjero [foreigners]*—ays-trahn-Hay-ro. In a few old words, it equals the Spanish *j*. Thus: *Mexico*—may-He-ko.

z is like *ss* in *hiss* [never like English *z*.] Thus: *azucar [sugar]*—ah-zoo-kar.

NOTE:—This is the Spanish-American pronunciation of **c** and **z**. Theoretically, **c** [before **e, i**] and **z** [always] sould ci lisped like *th* in

think. Thus: **cerveza** [*beer*]*—thai-vey-tha*. But this usage scarcely obtains save in certain districts of old Spain, and among purists elsewhere.

There is no sound in Spanish like the English *ing*, in *ringing*. The two consonants **ng** retain in Spanish their alphabetic sounds. Thus; **Lengua** [*tongue*]*—lain-gwah*.

Diphthongs.

Combine the alphabetic sounds of their component vowels instead of having special sound of their own as in English. Thus: **baile** [*dance*]*—bah-ee-lay*; **baul** [*trunk*]*—bah-ool*.

In **gue** and **gui**, the **u** is always silent, unless marked with a diæresis.

The graphic accent, where used, indicates the accentuated syllable in a word.

Spanish Pronunciation.—*Ccn*.

There are two articles: the **Indefinite** and the **Definite**.

INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

Masculine singular, a or an	Un
Femenine singular, a or an	Una
Masculine plural, Some	Unos or algunos
Femenine plural, Some	Unas or algunas

DEFINITE ARTICLE.

Masculine singular, The	El
Femenine singular, The	La
Masculine plural, The	Los
Femenine plural, The	Las

SINGULAR.

I	Yo
Thou	Tu
He, it	El

She, it
 You
 It, this, that

Ella
 Usted V. [1]
 Ello

PLURAL

We, masculine	Nosotros
We, feminine	Nosotras
You, masculine	Vosotros. Vos [2]
You, feminine	Vosotras. Vos
They, masculine	Ellos
They, feminine	Ellas
You	Ustedes. VV.

[1] **Tu** is used in familiar conversation between intimate persons; in common conversation **V. [Usted]** is used instead of **Tu**.

[2] **Vosotros, Vosotras** and **Vos**, are used in public speeches, colloquial style, and as mark of superiority, and in that case the singular is **Vos**.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

MASCULINE,

SINGULAR

PLURAL

Mine	El mio	Los míos
Thine	El tuyo	Los tuyos
His, hers, its	El suyo	Los suyos
	El [de el, de ella]	Los [de el, de ella]
Theirs	El suyo	Los suyos
	El [de ellos, de ellas]	Los d' ellos, de ellas]
Yours	El vuestro	Los vuestros
Yours [in common convers't'n]	El suyo	Los suyos
	El	Los

FEMENINE

SINGULAR

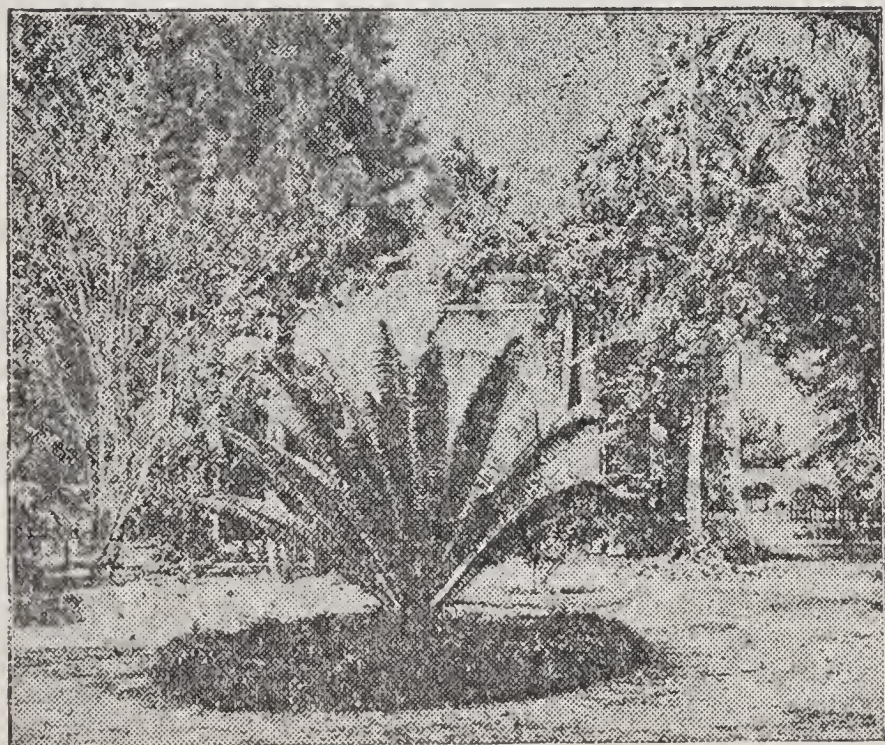
PLURAL

Mine	La mía	Las mías
Thine	La tuya	Las tuyas

His, hers, its	{ La suya La [de el, de ella]	Las suyas Las [de el or de ella]
Theirs	{ La suya Las [de ellos, de ellas]	Las suyas Las de ellos or de ellas]
Yours	La vuestra	Las vuestras
Yours [in common convers't'n]	{ La suya La	Las Suyas Las [de V. or de V. V.]

These pronouns agree in gender and number with the thing posseed, and not with the possessor, as in English.

When **Usted** or **Ustedes** is expressed in the sentence, the possessive, **el suyo**, **los suyos**, etc., must be used; but when **Usted** or **Ustedes** is not expressed, the possessive pronoun must be translated by **el de V.**, **el de VV.**, **los de V.**, or **los de VV.**, etc



Garden in a Hemp Plantation. Yucatan.



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ENGLISH

SPANISH

Bar	El mostrador
Absinthe	agenjo
Beer	cerveza
Champagne	(La) champaña
Cocktail	[El] coak-teel
Gin	[La] ginebra
Port	Vino de Oporto
Rum	[El] Ron
Sherry	Vino de Jerez
Tropical beer	[La] cerveza Tropical
Brandy	Cognac
Whiskey	Wheeskay
Wine	Vino
Jamaica Rum	Ron Jamaiquina
Will you have a drink?	¿Quiere V. tomar una copa?
What will it be?	¿Qué quiere V. tomar?
Health and wealth!	¡Salud y pesetas!.....
To your health!	¡A su salud!.....

SUGGESTIONES.

It is obligatory upon the proprietors, where liquors are sold to give ice water to all who request it.

Mexicans are not drunkards.

The best mixed drinks to take in Yucatán are made from the native fruits and are called "Refrescos"—Ray-frays-kos."

"Oon ray-frays-co day peen-yah free-oh" is macerated pineapple, sugar and ice Name the fruit you desire, in above sentence, and you will get a delicious mixed drink.

American mixed drinks are known by their native names, *wherever they are served.*

The finest cocktail served in Mérida is made of vermouth. If you wish to try one, say: "Oon coak-teel day bear-moot con year-bah way nah".

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ENGLISH

SPANISH

One cent stamps	Sellos de un centavo
Two cent stamps	Sellos de dos centavos
Three cent stamps	Sellos de tres centavos
Five cent stamps	Sellos de cinco centavos
Ten cent stamps	Sellos de diez centavos
Postal card	Tarjeta postal
Stamped [envelopes	Sobres estampillados
Money orders	Giros
Receipt	Recibo
Postmaster	Administrador
Mail clerk	Dependiente de correos
Mail wagon	Vagon de correos
How many ounces does this weigh?	¿Cuatas onzas tiene este?
Are there stamps enough on this?	¿Tiene este bastante sellos?
Has the mail been distributed?	¿Ha distribuido la correspondencia?
What is the cost per ounce for this?	¿Que es el precio cada onza por este?
I wish to register this.	Yo quiero certificar este
Please mail this letter	Sírvase echar esta carta en el correo.
In a mail box	En un buzón.
When does the mail go?	¿A que hora se va al correo?
The postman	El cartero
When does the next mail arrive from—?	¿Cuando llega el próximo correo de—?
Blotting paper	(El) papel secante
Envelopes	(Los) sobres
Ink	(La) tinta
Inkwell	(El) tintero
Pen	(La) pluma

Pencil	(El) lápiz
Letter paper	Papel de cartas
Dear sir	Muy Sr. mio
I am yours truly	Soy de V. Atto. S. S.
Who kisses your hands	Q. B. S. M.
Telegraph office	Oficina de telégrafos
How much does the telegram cost?	¿Cuanto importa este telegrama?
The telephone	El teléfono

HOTEL--EL HOTEL.

Inn	La posada
Boarding-house	La casa de huéspedes
Cafés, restaurants	Cafés, Restaurantes
House	Casa
I want a front room	Yo deseo un cuarto al frente
A back room	Un cuarto de fonda
On the lower floor	El piso bajo
On the upper floor	En el piso alto.
Office	La oficina
Elevator	El ascensor
Guest	El huésped
Landlord	El patron
Landlady	La patrona
Office clerk	El empleado de la oficina
Man servant	El mozo; el criado
Maid	La criada
Ice water	Agua con hielo
Hot water	Agua caliente
Come here (to waiter)	¡Oye!
Please show mi where is	Favor de indicarme don- de está
The bath-room	El cuarto de baño
Soap	Jabón
Bath	Baño
Smoking-room	El cuario de fumar
My bedroom	Mi cuarto de dormir

GRAN FABRICA YUCATECA DE CHOCO- LATES, S. A.



Have you ever tasted the genuine Chocolate «SPECIAL»?

'NO? Try it.

Is the most delicious beverage taken in the Peninsula.

Dear reader: We also offer different kinds of Chocolates.

Chocolates Bonbons.

Glaced Candies.

Marshmallows.

Gum Drops.

Pepsine Drops.

Tuti-Fruti.

Kiko and all kind of confectionary.

C. Cepeda V.

General Manager.

502-65th St.

Mérida, Yuc., México.

Candles	Velas
Towels	Toallas
Ladeis' toilet room	El retrete para señora
Men's toilet room	El retrete para hombres
Parlor	La sala
Kitchen	La cocina
Court or yard	El patio
Dining-room	El coredor
Stairway	La escalera
Lock	La cerradura
Key	La llave
Wall	La pared



Entrance to the Tiger's Temple. Chichen-Ytza.

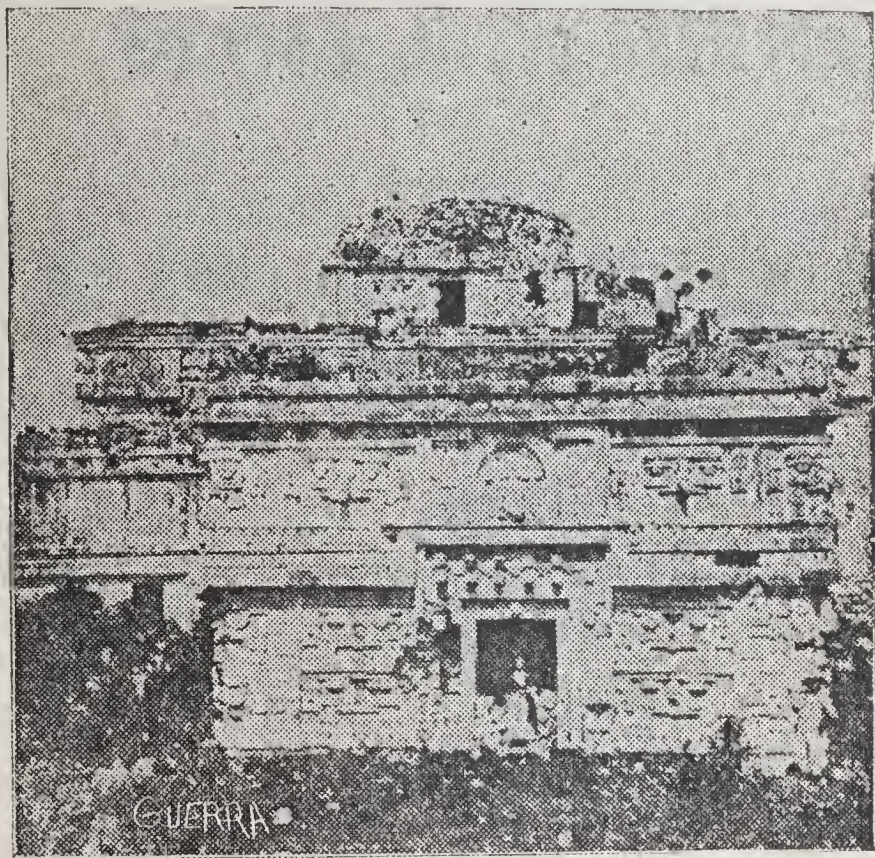
Ceiling	El cielo raso
Roof	El techo
A corner of the room	Un rincón del cuarto
Ink	Tinta
Pen	Pluma
Writing paper	Papel
Laundry list	Lista de lavandero
Matches	Fósforos
Bed	La cama
Chair	La silla
Carpet	La alfombra
Candle	Una vela
Curtains	Las Cortinas
Cuspidor	La escupidera
Lamp	La lámpara
Mirror	El espejo
Mattress	El colchón
Pillow-case	La funda
Clean-sheets	Sábanas limpias
Sofa-lounge	Sófa-canapé
Rocking chair	El mecedor
Open the window	Abra V. la ventana
Close the door	Cierre V. la puerta
Ring the bell	Toque V. la campanilla
Bring me	Tráigame
Soap, water and towels	Jabón, agua y toallas
Matches	Fósforos
Toilet paper	Papel para retrete
Soiled clothes	Ropa sucia
Clean clothes	Ropa limpia
My bath-tub	Mi bañera

MEALS—COMIDAS

Early breakfast	El desayuno
Late breakfast	El almuerzo
Dinner	La comida
Supper	La cena
When do we breakfast?	¿A qué hora almorzamos?

When do we dine?
Is it dinner time?
Breakfast is ready

¿A que hora comemos?
¿Es hora de comer?
El almuerzo está listo



Front view of Nuunery and Piazza of first Story.
Chichen-Ytza.

English and Spanish.—*Con*

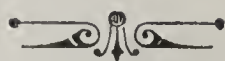
BARBER—BARBERÉ.

Barber-shop
Please shave me
Please shave me and
trim hair
Don't shave me close
My skin is very tender
Cut my hair
Don't cut it very short
Clip it very short

Brbería, peluquería
Favor de afeitarme
Sírvase afeitarme
No me corte V. al rape
Mi cutis es muy delicado
Corte V. mi pelo
No me corte muy corto
Córtemelo al coco

RIHANI & Co.

Apartado (P. O. Box) 53.



WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

Cotton Goods

Linens

Silk Goods

Dress novelty

Hosiery and

Notions

PAPER DEPT.

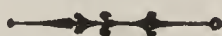
Newsprint

Printing paper

Envelopes

Inks.

Sole Agents for Yucatan and Campeche for "STERNO" Canned Heat.



Exporters of Yucatan Chicle Gum.

Merida, Yucatan Mexico.

Trim my beard	Adorne V. mi barba un poco
Trim my mustache	Arregle V. mi bigote
Rub the lather in	Restregar la espuma en mi cútis
Shave my neck	Afeite mi pescueso
Wash my face with water	Limpia mi cara con agua
No powder	No polvo
I wish a champoo	Yo deseo un champú
I wish a bath	Yo deseo un baño
I wish hair oil	Yo deseo tónco del pelo
I wish my shoes shined	Yo deseo mis zapatos limpios
I wish a match	Yo deseo un fósforo
Witch hazel	Extracto de hamamelis
Bay rum	Rón con aceite de laurel
Brush-comb	Escobilla-peine
Shaving soap	Jabón para la barba
Towell	La toalla
Razor	Navaja
Strop	Asentador (suavisador)
Curling irons	Encrespador
Mustache	El bigote
Beard	La barba
Side whiskers	Las mejillas
What's the price?	¿Cuánto vale?

DORTOR—MEDICO.

Call a doctor	Llame V. un médico
Send for a doctor	Mande V. un médico
At once	Cuanto antes
Good morning, doctor	Buenos días, doctor
I am indisposed	Estoy indispuesto
I am very unwell	Estoy bien malo
I am very sick	Estoy muy enfermo
I have headache	Tengo dolor de cabeza
I have stomach ach	Me duele el estomago
My throat is sore	Estoy malo de la cabeza

My stomach is disordered	Tengo mal el estomago
Nausea	Ganas de vomitar
It pains me here	Me duele aquí
I am very weak	Estoy muy débil
I am feverish	Tengo calentura
I have chills	Tengo los fríos
I have caught cold	Tengo un catarro
I have swallowed poison	Hé tragado veneno
Antidote	Contraveneno
Emetic	Emético
Castor oil	Aceite de ricino
Purge, physic	Una purga, un purgante
Tobacco	Tabaco
Tobacco store	La tabaquería
Cigar	Un tabaco
Cigarette	Cigarro
Chewing tobacco	Tabaco de mascar

English and Spanish.— *Con*

Smoking tobacco	Tabaco para fumar
Weak—strong	Flojo—fuerte
Fine cut	Picadura
Long cut	Tabaco en hebras
Give me a light	Déme lumbré
Have you any pipe?	¿Hay cachambres?

DENTIST—DENTISTA.

Where can I find a good dentist?	¿Dónde se encuentra un buen dentista?
This tooth pains me	Me duele este diente
Please fill it with gold	Sírvase orificarlo
Please fill it with com- position.	Sírvase empastarlo
I have toothache	Tengo dolor de muelas
Extract this tooth	Sáqueme este diente
Give me gas	Deme gas
Clean my teeth	Limpie mis dientes
Treat my teeth	Cure mis dientes

What will it cost?	¿Cuánto cuesta?
Tooth powder	Polvo de dientes
Tooth brush	Escobilla de dientes
False tooth	Diente postizo
Back tooth	Muela

English and Spanish.—*Con.*

TABLE SERVICE—SERVICIO DE MESA.

Fork	El tenedor
Knife	Un cuchillo
Spoon	Una cuchara
Teaspoon	Cucharilla para té
Plate	El plato
Cup	La taza
Saucer	El platillo
Glass	El vaso
Napkin	La servilleta
Finger bowl	Enjaguatorio
Toothpicks	Palitos (escarbadientes)
Quill pick	Una pluma
Corkscrew	Un tirabuzón
“Tip”	La propina
Rolls	Panecillo
Bread and butter	Pan y mantequilla
Sweet bread	Pan dulce
French bread	Pan francés
Biscuits	Bizcochos
Crackers	Galletas
Toast	Tostadas
Coffee	Café
Tea	Té

FOOD—COMIDA.

Do you take tea or coffee?	¿Toma V. té o café?
I prefer chocolate	Yo prefiero chocolate
The tea is very weak	El té está muy claro

“MENTHOLATUM.”

The Drug Store and Miscellany at 509-A. 62nd.
Street. PEDRO GARCIA ARGAEZ:
Proprietor.



No tourist should go away without visiting this store.



Para Cortadas y Contusiones
Mentholatum.
Sanativo y Cicatrizante.

Chewing Gum for the grown up and babies.

Mentholatum: A necessity of life for every day use Patented medicines always renewed. Fresh from the makers. Everything in this line that you may need.

Sidney Rass Co's products—The delicious Rass toilet soaps.—Use it in your bath when tired and you will feel another man.

Are you suffering from corns? We are Agents for “Gets-It” the only sure and quick remedy try it once.

Mérida, Yuc., Méx.

How do you have your coffee? ¿Cómo toma V. su café?

Very strong	Muy cargado
Not very strong	No muy fuerte
A cup of coffee	Una taza de café
A glas of ice-water	Un vaso de agua helada
Milk	La leche
Butter	La mantequilla
Cream	La nata crema
Cheese	El queso
Pepper	Pimienta
I wish more sugar	Yo quiero más azúcar
Salt	Sal
Sugar	Azúcar
Please pass me the bread	Hágame favor del pan
Waiter, bring me—	Mozo, tráigame—
Please give me—	Quiere darme—
Vinegar	Vinagre

FISH, FOWL—PESCADO, AVE.

Fish	El pescado
Minnows, small pan fish	A la minuta
Boiled	Cocido
Broiled	Grillé
Codfish	Bacalao
Chicken	El pollo
Boiled fowl	La gallina cocida
Roast fowl	La gallina asada
Duck	El pato
Goose	El ganso
Turkey	El pavo

MEAT—CARNE

Sausage	Salchichón
Beefsteak	El biftek
Beef	La carne de vaca
Boiled beef	Carne cocida
Roast beef	Carne asada

The roast	El asado
Baked meat	Carne asada al horno
Stewed meat	Carne guisada
Broiled meat	Carne emparrillada (grillé)
Well done	Muy cocida
I want it rare	La quiero poco cocida
Overdone	Demasiado cocida
Extremely rare	Casi cruda
Fat - lean	Gorda-magra
Only a small piece	Un pedacito, no más
Bacon	Tocino-Jamón
Ham	Jamón
Lamb	Cordero
Mutton	Carnero
Pork	Cerdo
Veal	Ternera
We need more water	Necesitamos más agua
Bring it as soon as possible	Tráigala lo más pronto posible
Hurry	Apúrese

English and Spanish.—*Con.*

VEGETABLES—LEGUMBRES.

Asparagus	Espárragos
Black beans	Frijoles
String beans	Habichuelas
Beet	Remolacha (betabel)
Bab age	Repollo
Celery	Apio
Radishes	Rábanos
Corn	Maíz
Garlic	Ajo
Lettuce	Lechuga
Onions	Cebollas
Peas	Guisantes (chícharos)
Spanish peas	Garbanzos
White potatoes	Papas

Sweet potatoes

Batatas (camotes, boniatos)

Rice

Arroz

Salad

Ensalada

CONDIMENTS—GUISOS.

Turnip

Nabo

Olives

Las aceitunas

French peas

Petit pois

French kidney beans

Haricots verts

Young haricot beans

Flageolets

Artichokes

Alcachofas

Lyonnaise potatoes

Papas Lionesa

Dutch potatoes

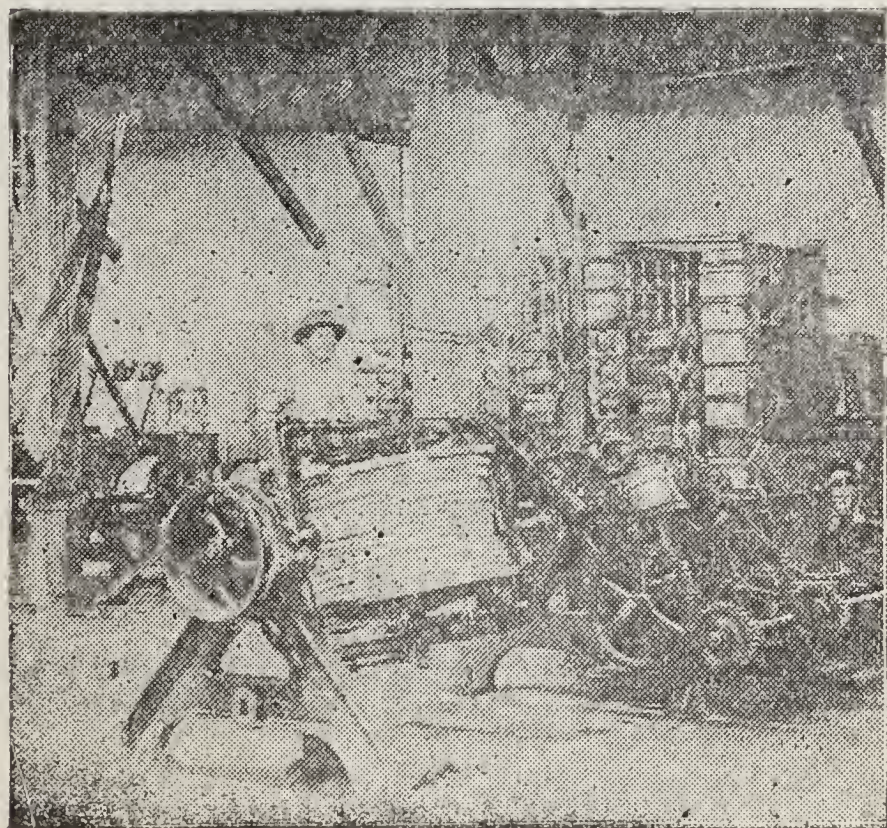
Idem Holandesa

White rice

Arroz blanco

Plantains and sweet potatoes

Plátanos y boniatos



Making ropes at the Mayapan. Merida.

Ropes & Twines.

MADE OF PURE

SISAL.



All kinds of

Sisal Specialties

made to order.

Mayapan Cordage Company, Inc.

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56—498

Mérida, Yucatán, México.

FRUITS—FRUTAS.

ENGLISH

SPANISH

Oranges	Naranjas
Pineapples	Piña
Plantains	Plátanos
Mammee	Mamey
Pears	Peras
Apples	Manzanas
Grapes	Uvas
Peaches	Melocotones
Alligator pear	El aguacate
Apple	La manzana
Bananas	Los guineos [bananas]
Curstard apple	La anona
Fig	El higo
Guava	La guayaba
Lemon	El limón
Lime	La lima
Mamgo	El mango
Orange	La naranja
Pineapple	La piña (anana)
Plantain	El plátano
Rainsins	Las pasas
Srawberries	Las fresas
Ics cream	El helado
Sherbet	El sorbete
Lemonade	La limonada
Honey	La miel de abejas
Sweemteals	Los dulces
Nuts	Las nueces

EGGS--HUEVOS

A couple of fried eggs	Dos huevos fritos
Poached eggs	Huevos escalfados [po-ches]
Very soft boiled	Pasados por agua [tibios]
Soft boiled eggs	Huevos sancochados
Hard boiled	Sancochados duros
Omelet	Tortilla

Soft boiled, two	Pasados por agua, dos
Fried, plain	Fritos
Fried with tomato sauce	Fritos con salsa tomate
Shirred	Al plato
Poached	Pochés

English and Spanish—*Con*

EGGS—HUEVOS

Ham and eggs	Pochés en jamón
Omelet. plain	Tortilla natural
Omelet with tomatoes	Tortilla tomate
Omelet with onions	Tortilla cebollas
Omelet with herbs	Tortilla yerbas
Omelet with 'potatoes	Tortilla papas
Omelet with ham	Tortilla jamón
Omelet with French peas and mushrooms	Tortilla petit pois y champignon
Omelet with vegetables or shrimps	Tortilla legumbres o camarones
Omelet with truffles	Tortilla con trufas
Omelet with asparagus	Tortilla espárragos
Omelet with kidneys	Tortilla riñones
Scrambled eggs, plain	Revoltillo natural
Srambled eggs with to- toes	Revoltillo tomates
Scrambled eggs with ham	Revoltillo jamón

[Other fixings same as for omelets]

KIDNEYS—RIÑONES

Sauté	Sauté
Plain or broiled	Natural o asado
Broiled on skewer	Brocheta
Saute with truffles	Sauté con trufas

CHOPS AND CUTLETS—COSTILLAS

Broiled pork chops,	De puerco asado natural
Plain	

Broiled mutton chops, plain	De carnero asada natural
Broiled veal cutlet, plain	De ternera asada natural
Pork chops, breaded	De puerco empanada
Mutton chops, breaded	De carnero empanada
Veal chops, breaded	De ternera empanada
Pork chops, French peas	De puerco con petit-pois
Cutlet fried in paper	Costillas Papillote

BROILED—ASADOS

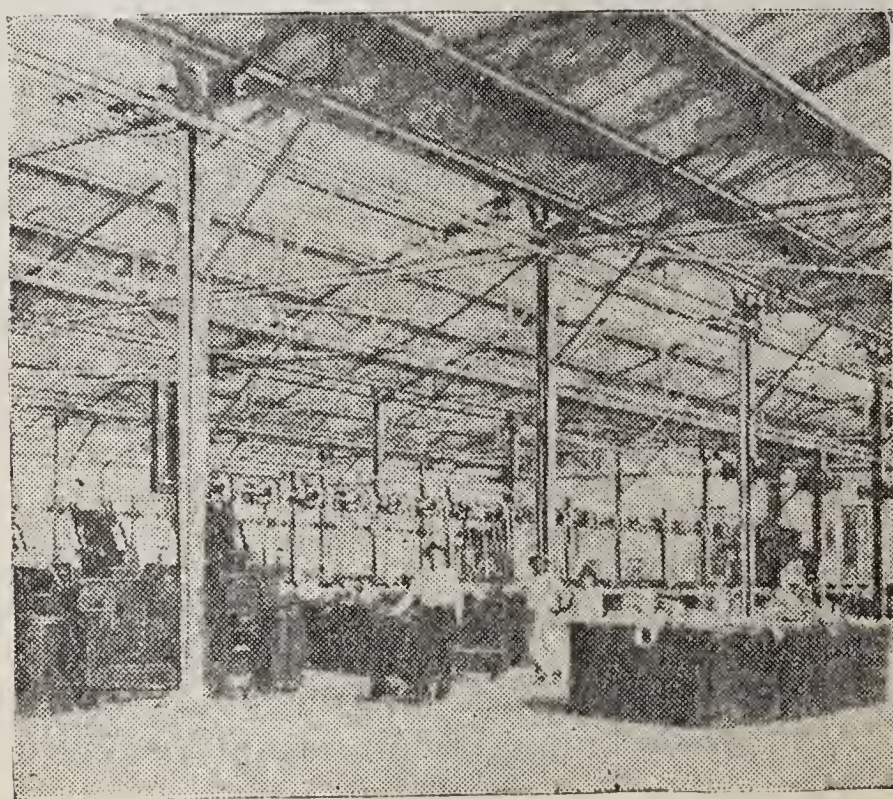
Beefsteak plain or with potatoes	Beefsteak natural o papas
Beefsteak breaded	Beefsteak empanado
Beefsteak, French peas	Beefsteak petit-pois
Beefsteak, Madeira sauce	Beefsteak madera
Beefsteak, anchovy sauce	Beefsteak anchoas
Hamburg steak	Beefsteak Amburguesa
Beefsteak, German style	Beefsteak Alemana
Beefsteak, Chateaubriand, potatoes	Beefsteak Chateaubriand, papas
Beefsteak, Chateaubriand, truffled	Beefsteak Chateaubriand, trufado
Beefsteak, Chateaubriand, anchovy or Jardinière sauce	Beefsteak Chateau briand, salsa anchoas o jardinera

COLD DISHES—FIAMBRES

Head cheese	Queso de puerco
Asturian ham	Jamón Asturiano
Sweet ham	Jamón dulce
Raw Westphalia ham	Jamón crudo de Westfalia
Leg of mutton	Pierna de carnero
Bologna sausage	Salchichón de Bolonia

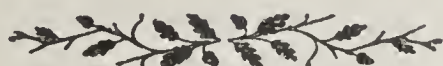


Packing Department, Yndustrial. Merida.



The Spinners at the Yndustrial. Merida.

“Comision Exportadora de Yucatán.”



Departament of “La Industrial.”
Mérida, Yucatán, México.



MARCA REGISTRADA.

Manufactuerrs of sisal sacks,
ropes and binder twine.

Main office: No. 514, 59th. Street.

Mills: No. 462, 42nd. Street.

Vichy sausage
 Breast of turkey
 Catalan sausa, two
 Chicken quarter
 Chicken pie, cold
 Gelatine truffled

Longaniza de Vich
 Pechuga de pavo
 Butifarras, el par
 Pollo, el cuarto
 Pastel de ave, frío
 Galantina trufada

SOUPS—SOPAS

Vegetable o chicken consommé	Juliana o sustancia de gallina
Vermicelli, Italian style	Macarrones italiana
«Star,» with giblets	Estrella con menudos
Bean soup	Potaje, frijoles negros
Beef juice, bouillon	Jugo de carne
Oyster	Ostiones
Hash soup	Jigote
Tartar, two eggs	Tártara, dos huevos

SHELL FISH—MARISCOS

Crab	El cangrejo
Clams [mussels]	Las almejas
Lobster	La langosta
Oysters	Ostiones
Shrimps	Los camarones
Soft shell crabs	Las jaibas
Prawns	Cabrillas
Shrimp	Camarones
Crawfish	Langostinos
Lobster	Langosta
Land crabs	Cangrejos
Red muyet	Salmonetes
Pargo roes	Huevas de pargo
Tunny or bass	Mojarras
Eel	Anguila
Pickid fish	Pescado en escabeche
Fish stew with vegeta- bles	Rancho de pescado
Lemarchad boneless sar- dines	Sardinas sin spinas Le- marchand

Sliced pargo fish	Ruedas de pargo
Small pargo fish	Pargitos
Sprats	Sardinetas
Soft shell crabs	Jaibas tiernas

English and Spanish—*Con*

STEW—GUISADOS

Chicken, Blanchet	Pollo Blanchet
Stew of shredded beef	Ropa vieja
Stew of all kinds of meats and vegetables; the Spanish national dish	Olla podrida
Calves' feet	Patas de ternera
Veal ragout	Ragout de ternera
Kidneys to order	Riñones a la orden
Liver to order	Higado a la orden
White rice	Arros blanco
Calves' feet, Andalusian style	Patas ternera Andaluza
Ragout of mutton	Ragout carnero
Codfish, Biscayan style	Bacalao Vizcaina
Veal hash with egg	Picadillo ternera con huevo
Veal with (potatoes)	Ternera con papas
Rice with pork	Arroz con carne puerco
Veal, marine style	Ternera marina
Spanish peas, Madrid style	Garbanzos Madrileña
Kidneys, Italian style	Riñón Italiana
Tripe	Mondongo
Hash	Picadillo
2 sausages and potatoes	2 Butifarras y papas
Fish, Dutch style	Pescado Holandés
Rice and ham	Arroz jamón
Tongue, braised	Lengua braisé
Baked salmagundi	Salpicón al horno
Calves' feet, order, bas-ted	Patas, orden, rebozado

“El Niágara.”

502-58th St.

Mérida, Yuc., Méx.



The best hand Laundry Shop of its kind
established in the City.

Only uses water and soap.

Experts in washing Silks, Woolens, Cassimires,
White and Palm Beach, Suits,
a speciality.

AT LOW PRICES.



ISIDRO GONZALEZ.

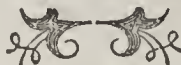


EL SALON DE LA MODA.



DE

RAMON LOSA.



ESTABLISHED IN 1895. IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.



Address: Corner of 58 th. and 65 th. Sts.

P. O. Box 139.

MERIDA, YUCATAN, MEXICO.

FRITTERS—FRITURAS

ENGLISH

SPANISH

Brains, lamb fries and sweetbrands	Sesos, criadillas, y croquetas
Mixed or artichokes	Mixtas o alcachofas
Oysters, shrimps or lobster	Ostiones, camarones o langostas
Fish	Pescado
Chicken gibblets	Menudos de ave

ROASTS—ASADOS

Plain roast beef	Roast beef natural
Leg of mutton, plain	Pierna de carnero, natural
Small loin of veal, plain	Ternera gancillo, natural
Fricandeau of veal	Fricandó ternera
Larded veal	Ternera mechada
$\frac{1}{4}$ chicken, boiled or roast	$\frac{1}{4}$ pollo, grillé o asado
Dib roast	Entrecostilla asada
Pork chops	Costillas de cerdo

SALADS—ENSALADAS

Lettuce or endives	Lechugas o escarola
Green peppers or tomatoes	Pimientos o tomates
Celery or cauliflower	Apio o coliflor
Mixed	Mixta
Water Cresses	Berros
Beet	Remolacha
String beans or hacots	Habichuelas
Cucumbers	Pepinos
Spinach	Espinacas
Cuban haricot beans	Haricot del país
Alligator pears	Aguacates
Squash	Calabaza dulce
Egg plant	Berengena
Carrots	Zanahoria

DESSERTS—POSTRES

ENGLISH	SPANISH
Iced oranges	Naranjas heladas
Fruit jelly	Gelatina de frutas
French jelly	Jalea Francesa
Yucatan preserves	Dulces del país en almibar
Cocoanut	Coco
Pineapple	Piña
Orange peel	Cáscaras de naranja
Guava peel	Cáscaras de guayaba
Guava paste	Pasta de guayaba
Guava jelly	Jalea de guayaba
Milk flan	Flan de leche
Baked apples	Manzanaa asadas
Angel hair	Cabello de Angel
Rum omelet plain	Tortilla al rón natural
Same, with fruit	Idem, con frutas
Venetian biscuits	Bizcocho Veneciano

CHEESES—QUESOS

American cream cheese	Crema del Norte
American pressed cheese	Prensa del Norte
Fresh Yucatán cheese	Fresco del país
Dutch cheese	Holanda

WINES—VINOS.

Red wines, clarets	Vinos tintos
White wines	Vinos blancos
Beers	Cervezas
Mineral waters	Aguas minerales

English and Spanish—*Con*

MEN'S APPAREL—ROPA DE HOMBRES

Socks	Los calcetines
Stockings	Las medias
A suits of clothes	Un traje
Suspenders	Los tirantes
Trousers	Los pantalones
Undershirt	La camiseta

Underwear	Ropa interior
Vest	El chaleco
Waterproof	El impermeable
Boots	Las botas
Cap	El gorro
Coat	El saco
Collars	Los cuellos
Cuffs	Los puños
Drawers	Los calzoncillos
Frock coat	El frac
Dress coat	La levita
Full dress	Vestido de etiqueta
Gloves	Los guantes
Handkerchief	El pañuelo
Hat	El sombrero
Necktie	La corbata
Night shirt	La camisa de noche
Overcoat	El sobretodo
Rubbers	Los zapatos de goma
Shirt	La camisa
Slippers	Las chinelas
To mend	Componer
To darn	Zurcir
To patch	Remendar
To clean	Limpiar

LADIES' APPAREL—ROPA DE SEÑORAS.

Apron	El delantar
Bonnet (hat)	Gorra de señora [sombrero]
Bodice	Un corpiño
Boots for ladies	Los botines
Chemise	Un camisón
Cloak	Una capa
Bracelets	Las pulceras
Braid	La trencilla
Cloth	El paño, la tela
Comb	Un peine
Dress goods, cotton	Géneros de algodón

EL BEBE.

522-58 St.

Mérida Yuc. Méx.



Finest quality cassimeres Suits
at regular low prices.

SPECIALITIES:

Shirts, Gents' Under-wear and
Walk-Over Shoes.

MISCELANEA Y LIBRERIA

— de —

JORGE BURREL.

P. O. Box 278. Cor. 59 & 60 St.

Mérida, Yuc., Méx.



Fine and current Library
supplies also A complete
Stationary and Office Supplies.

ENGLISH

SPANISH

Dress goods, linen	Géneros de lino
Dress goods, silk	Sedas para vestido
Dress goods, wool	Géneros de lana
Fan	El abanico
Jewelry	Las joyas
Corset	Un corsé
Drawers	Los calzoncillos
Dress	Un vestido de mujer
Dressing gown	El peinador
Morning gown	La bata de mañana
Ladies' Jacket	Una chaquetilla
Night dress	Una bata de dormir
Skirts	Las enaguas
Underwear, linen	Ropa interior
Veil	El velo
Hair brush	Cepillo para la cabeza
Lace	Los encajes
Lace work	La pasamanel
Necklace	La gargantilla
Parasol	El parasol
Pocket	La bolsa
Pocketbook	La cartera
Purse	La bolsa de mano
Ribbons	Las cintas
Ring	Una sortija, un anillo
Umbrella	El paraguas
Souvenirs of Yucatán	Recuerdos de Yucatán

ANIMALS==ANIMALES

Bird	El pájaro
Bull	El toro
Cat	El gato
Cow	La vaca
Dog	El perro
Fish	El pez
Horse	El Caballo
Lion	El león
Mare	La yegua

LA PERLA

de

Enrique Gil Sorribes.

481 COR. OF 62 Y 57 STS.

MÉRIDA, YUC., MEX.

Mirrors and Furniture Factory.

A Speciality in the construction of furniture with the country's finest wood.

Agency of the «Good-Year» Automoviltires.

Droguería y Farmacia.

DE

ALBERTO URCELAY.

48c—65 St. P. O. Box 191.

Phone: 129.

Mérida, Yucatán, Méx.

Against Malaria

We carry a complete outline of drugs and specifics against Malaria, as:

Winters-Smith tonic wine

Dr. Baccelli Pills

Diemenal cruets

Pam-Ala

All kinds of Quinine Salts.

Monkey	El mono
Mule	La mula
Ox	El buey
Parrot	El papagayo
Pig	El cochino
Sheep	La oveja
Snake	La culebra
Tiger	El tigre

English and Spanish—*Con.*

BODY=CUERPO

Arm	El brazo
Bones	Los huesos
Calf of leg	La pantorrilla
Chin	La barba
Chest	El pecho
Eye	El ojo
Face	La cara
Finger	El dedo
Foot	El pié
Forehead	La frente
Hair	El pelo
Hair	Los cabellos
Hand	La mano
Head	La cabeza
Heart	El corazón
Knees	Las rodillas
Leg	La pierna
Lips	Los labios
Mouth	La boca
Nails	Las uñas
Neck	El cuello
Nose	La nariz
Shoulders	Los hombros
Stomach	El estómago
Teeth	Los dientes
Toes	Los dedos del pie
Tongue	La lengua
Thumb	El pulgar



Building material.

Portland Atlas Cement.

SOFT & HARD WOOD.

White Pine, Ceder.

NEGOCIACION MERCANTIL, S. A.

470 A. 65th. Street.

**We saw and plane all
Kind of Lumber.**

494 A. 48th. Street.

Mérida, Yuc, Méx.

«La Exposición.»

Largest Department Store in Town.

**Spanish Fans of novelty. Fine linen
Handkerchiefs for Ladies and Gentlemen.**

**Genuine French Perfumes imported
directly.**

**Shirts & underwear for men. Fine linen
embroidered underwear for women.**

Prices very convenient.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

VICENTE ALVAREZ Y CIA.

Calle 56 y 63.

Mérida, Yuc., Méx.

COLORS—COLORES

ENGLISH

SPANISH

Black	Negro
Blue	Azul
Brown	Moreno
Green	Verde
Grey	Gris, pardo
Pink	Color de rosa
Red	Rojo colorado
Vermillion	Bermellón
White	Blanco
Yellow	Amarillo

PERSONALITY—PERSONALIDAD

A blonde	Una rubia
A brunette	Una trigueña
Fair complexion	Tez blanca
Swarthy	Moreno
Beautiful	Hermosa, bella
Pretty	Bonita
A very stylish woman	Una mujer muy guapa
A good looking young man	Un joven muy buen moso
Stylish [man]	Gallardo
She is a beauty	Ella es una belleza
She is very graceful and pretty	Ella es una graciosa y bonita
She is very congenial	Es muy simpática
Very bright witty funny	Muy graciosa
Ugly, homely	Feo, fea
He is very distinguish- ed looking	Es muy distinguido
You are very witty	Tiene V. mucha gracia

SIGHT—VISTA

Near-sighted	Miope
Far-sighted	Présbita
Eye-glasses	Los espejuelos

"LA NACIONAL."

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES FACOTORY.

Gregorio Grajales & Co.

Rewarded in the Following Expositlions:—Universal of Paris, 1898. .MEDAL OF HONOR. Pan-American of Buffaio, 1901. .SILVER MEDAL. Universal of St. Louis Missouri, 1904. .SILVER MEDAL. Regional of the State of Yucatán, .GOLD MEDAL. Universal of San Antonio, Texas, 1910. .GOLD MEDAL,

FACTORI, Calle 64 No 585.

P. O. BOX 83.

Mérida, Yucatán, México.

This old and acreditable Factory, owing to the increasing demand of its products, has recently made extensive improvements in its plant, importing the most perfect and suitable of modern machinery. Notwithstanding the competition, it has been obliged to meet, its cigars and cigarettes have become famous, throughout the Statos of the cost as well as in many of the interior States of the Republic, because of their superior quality. Its cigarettes "DE HEBRA" (Granulated tabacco,) have no rivals and are preferred to even the Havana cigarettes, because of their excellent fiavor and delightful aroma

The following BRANDS are the most famous and deliciocs:—PRESIDENTES made of cotton white paper, TURISTAS made of Licorice paper (in Packagess 12 cigarettes in each package.) ARTISTICOS, made in white cotton and licorice paper, cigarettes for Ladies. VENCEDORES (Oval cigarettes) made in white cotton, licorice, straw wheat and pitch papers, 14 cigarettes in eacg package.

VENCEDORES (Oval Cigarettes) }

VENUS

REGALIZ

NACIONAL

} Nicely packed in BULK.

We are also preparing new and sugestiv Brands tiped with Cork Parafin, and straw, hansomely packed which we will put into the market in a near future.

We invite the public to visit our plant, and be convinced that nothing enters into the manufacture of our products, which could be perjudicil to the health of the users.

Spectacles
Opera-glasses

Los anteojos
Los gemelos

MAN—HOMBRE

Woman	La mujer
Father	El padre
Mother	La madre
My husband	Mi marido
My wife	Mi esposa, mi señora
Son-daughter	Hijo—hija
Child	Niño, niña
Baby	La criatura
The little boy	El chiquito
Girl	La muchacha
Young man	El joven
Brother	El hermano
Sister	La hermana
Relatives	Los parientes
Uncle, aunt	El tío, la tía
Cousin	Primo, prima
Father-in-law	El suegro [Padre político]
Mother-in-law	La suegra [Madre Política]
Step-father	El padrasto
Step-mother	La madrastra
Brother-in-law	El cuñado
Sister-in-law	La cuñada
I, he, she	Yo, el, ella
They	Ellos, ellas
You [singular]	Usted (written Ud.)
You [plural]	Ustedes [written VV. or Vds.]

WORLD—MUNDO

The air	El aire
The earth	La tierra
The fire	El fuego
A fire conflagration)	Un incendio
The island	La isla
The moon	La luna

The Central Drug Store. of Puerto & Correa Suc.

What ever may be your need in the line of medical or surgical supplies you will be sure to find it at The

Central Drug Store.

We carry the most up to date line of patent medicines and Chemicals products of the very highest reputation and quality All being imported from the very best factories of the world.

We are prepared to fill what ever prescriptions you may present to us and assure the public that such prescriptions are fully guaranteed by us as being absolutely correct to the most minute detail.

We have a special departament for . . . SERUMS of all kinds. This departament is for the convenience of the general Public as well as Physicians. We assure that these SERUMS are concionsiuosly sterilized and by an expert Pharmacist. We also offer the best and quickest service of Chemical Puro Oxigeno.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE IS LOCALED AT THE
SOUTH SIDE OF THE PLAZA PRINCIPAL AND
THERE FORE IS MOST ACCESSIBLE.

Mérida, Yuc., Méx.

The river	El río
The sea	El mar
The sky	El cielo
A star	Una estrella
The sun	El sol
The water	El agua
The world	El mundo

English and Spanish—*Con*

NUMERALS—NUMERALES

One —two	Uno—dos
Three—four	Tres—cuatro
Five—six	Cinco—seis
Seven—eight	Siete—ocho
Nine—ten	Nueve—diez
Eleven—twelve	Once—doce
Thirteen	Trece
Fourteen	Catorce
Fifteen	Quince
Sixteen	Diez y seis
Seventeen	Diez y siete
Eighteen	Diez y ocho
Nineteen	Diez y nueve
Twenty	Veinte
Twenty-one	Veinte y uno
Twenty-two	Veinte y dos
Thirty	Treinta
Forty	Cuarenta
Fifty	Cincuenta
Sixty	Sesenta
Seventy	Setenta
Eighty	Ochenta
Ninety	Noventa
One hundred	Ciento
One hundred houses	Cien casas
One hundred dollars	Cien pesos
Two hundred	Doscientos
Three hundred	Trescientos

Habanero Añejo

“PIZA”.



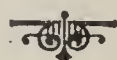
The drink that will make you forget your “Old Scotch” or «Rye»

The drink «a la mode.»

Ask for «un Pizá» at all hotels, restaurants and bars.

The drink for all persons of good taste.

Prize awarded on Sept. 1920 at the Commercial and Industrial fair.



Mérida, Yuc., Méx.

Four hundred	Cuatro cientos
Five hundred	Quinientos
Six hundred	Seiscientos
Seven hundred	Setecientos
Eight hundred	Ochocientos
Nine hundred	Novecientos
One thousand	Mil
Ten thousand	Diez mil
One hundred thousand	Cien mil
The year 1923	El año de mil novecientos veintitres
First	Primero
Second	Segundo
Third	Tercero
Fourth	Cuarto
Fifth	Quinto
Sixth	Sexto
Seventh	Séptimo
Eighth	Octavo
Ninth	Noveno
Tenth	Décimo
Half	La mitad
One-third	Un tercio
One-fourth	Un cuarto
One-fifth	Un quinto
A pair	Un par
A dozen	Una docena
Fifteen	Una quincena
A score	Una veintena
A hundred	Un centenar
A thousand	Un millar

TIME—TIEMPO

Year—month—day	El año—mes—día
To-day—yesterday	Hoy—ayer
Day before yesterday	Anteayer
To-morrow	Mañana
Day after to-morrow	Pasado mañana

Comision Exportadora de Yucatán.

Dependiente del Poder Ejecutivo del Estado
de Yucatan.

P. O. Box 101. Cable Address. «Exportadora.»
Mérida, Yucatán, México.

Office and Ware-house at the Port
of Progreso.

This Commission takes care of the producers interests and regulates the selling price of the Sisal Fiber at the market, all buyings being paid in Mexican currency.

Agency at New York City:

27 Cedar St. Cable Address: «Vigilia.»

All parties desiring to obtain general information on the Sisal trade are cordially invited to apply for full particulars to the General Office.

Last evening	Anoche
Yesterday afternoon	Ayer por la tarde
In the morning	Por la mañana
At daybreak	Por la madrugada
At vespers	A las visperas
In the night-time	De noche
In the day-time	De día
Spring	La primavera
Summer	El verano (estío)
Autum	El otoño
Winter	El invierno
January—February	Enero—Febrero
March—April	Marzo—Abril
May—June	Mayo—Junio
July—August	Julio—Agosto
September	Septiembre
October	Octubre
November	Noviembre
December	Diciembre
Sunday	Domingo
Monday—Tuesday	Lunes—Martes
Wednesday	Miércoles
Thursday	Jueves
Friday	Viernes
Saturday	Sábado
New Year's Day	El día de año nuevo
Feast day	Día de fiesta
Good Friday	Viernes Santo
Holy day	Día Santo
Easter	Pascua [de la Resurec- cion]
Chirstmas	El día de noche buena Pascua [de la Navidad]
Christmas eve	Noche buena
What time is it?	¿Qué hora es?
Tell me what time it is	Dígame la hora que es
It is one o'clock	Es la una
It is past one	Es la una dada
A quarter past one	Es la una y cuarto

Nobody can compete in prices or
quality with us.



Forge coal.

72 hour foundry coke.

Union Calcium Carbide.

Galvanized water pails of 8,
10, 12, 14 and 16 quarts.

Percussion capes, lead shot,
black powder, dynamite.

White glazed tile and build-
ing materials.

Emilio Seijo, S. en C.

65th. Street at
Calle ancha del Bazar.

Mérida, Yucatán, México.

Half past one	La una y media
It is two o'clock	Son las dos
It is on the stroke of four	Van a dar las cuatro
It is very late now	Es muy tarde ahora
It is not late	No es tarde
It is very early	Es muy temprano
I rise early	Yo me levanto temprano
At what time do you re- tire?	¿A qué hora se acuesta V.?
I go to bed in good sea- son	Yo me acuesto a buena hora
Wake me at seven	Despiérteme a las siete
Call me at 8 o'clock	Llámeme a las ocho
What is the day of the month?	¿A cuántos estamos del mes?
What day of the month is it?	¿Qué día del mes tene- mos?
It is the 4th	Estamos a cuatro
It is the 4th of July	Es el día cuatro de Julio
The 1st of March	El día primero de Mar- zo
To-morrow will be the 9th	Mañana será el nueve
How old are you	¿Qué edad tiene Ud?
I am 30 years old	Tengo treinta años
This week	Esta semana
A week	Siete días (una semana)

GREETINGS—SALUDOS

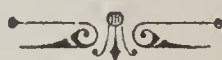
Good morning, sir—	Buenos días, señor
Good afternoon, madam—	Buenas tardes, señora
Good evening, miss—	Buenas tardes, señorita
Good night—	Buenas noches
A very good night to you—	Muy buenas noches
How do you do?—	¿Cómo esta V?
Very well, thanks, and you—	¿Muy bien, gracias, y V?
I am not very well—	No estoy bueno

Cracker Farctory and Feeding Pastes.

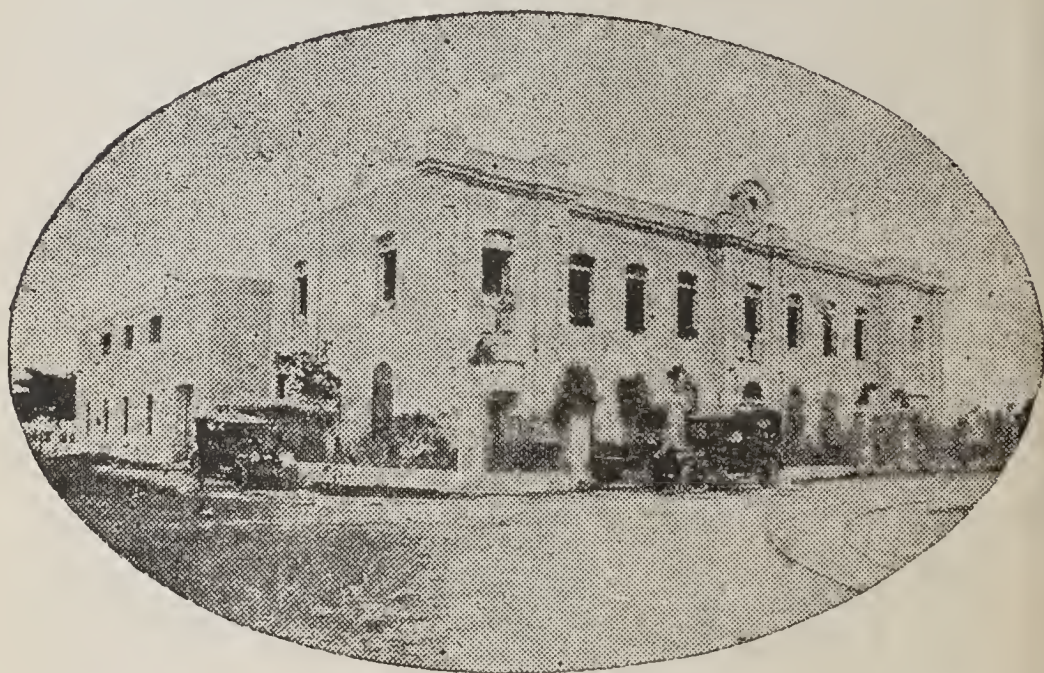
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Luis A. Dondé, S. en C.

Mérida, Yuc., Méx.



We only manufacture first
class article.



Office and Warehouse

521-54 St.

Telephone

2.

FACTORY

194—18 Street

Colonia «García Ginerés.»

I am very sorry—Lo siento mucho
 How did you pass the night—¿Como pasó la noche?
 I slept very well—He dormido muy bien
 I am glad to know it—Me alegro de saberlo
 Howd' y'do?—¿Qué tal?
 Same as usual—Sin novedad
 Welcome!—¡Bien venido!
 Say? Holloa! —¡Oye! ¡Oiga!
 Holloa, friend! How are you? — ¡Hola, amigo!
 ¿Qué tal?
 How are you?—¿Cómo esta V?
 How's business?—¿Comó van los negocios?
 What's the news?—¿Qué hay de nuevo?
 Nothing especial—Nada de particular
 Shake hands!— ¡Estreche las manos!
 Give me a kiss Deme un beso
 Embrace me! —!Abráceme!

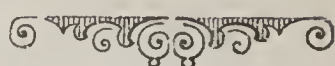
LEAVETAKING—DESPEDIRSE

Good bye!—¡Adios!
 Au revoir—Hasta la vista
 Au revoir—Nos veremos
 Until soon—Hasta pronto
 So long—Hasta luego
 See you later— Hasta más tarde
 Well I'll see you to-morrow—Pues hasta mañana
 God be with you!—¡Que vaya V. con Dios!
 And with the you Holy Virgin!—¡Y V. con la Virgen
 A very good night to you!—¡Que pase V. muy buena noche!
 Much good may it do you (said when leaving table)—Buen provecho
 By your leave [said when leaving room]—Con el permiso de VV.

POLITE PHRASES—FRASES DE CORTESIA

I congratulate you—Le felicito a V.

Imperial Hotel



488, 58th Street & 59th Street.

Mérida, Yuc., Méx.

The most conveniently located
and most comfortable of
its kind.

Special apartments for travelers
and business men.

Is the hotel which your family
will prefer.

Quiet—Clean—Well attended
Every one at your service: From
the owner to the last employee
—Go there.

A thousand thanks—Mil gracias
 Pardon me—Perdoneme Ud.
 Excuse me—Dispenseme V.
 Pardon my lateness—Disimule V. mi tardanza

English and spanish—*Con.*

LAUNDRY—LAVADO

MEN—SEÑORES

ENGLISH

SPANISH

Shirts	Camisas
Fancy shirts	Camisas de color
Night shirts	Camisas de noche
Trousers white linen	Pantalones blancos
Trousers colored	Pantalones de color
White linen coats	Levitas blancas
Colored linen coats	Levitas de color
Short sack coats	Sacos cortos
Cashmere trousers	Pantalones de casimir
Cashmere coats	Levitas de casimir
Linen vests	Chalecos
Drawers	Calzoncillos
Undershirts	Camisetas
Hose, socks per pair	Medias, calcetines, par
Handkerchiefs	Pañuelos
Collars	Cuellos
Cuffs, per pair	Puños, el par
Neckties	Corbatas

LADIES—SEÑORAS

Chemises	Camisones
Under vests	Camisetas
Petticoats, plain	Sayas, lisas
Ladies' drawers	Pantalones de señora
Undershirts, plain	Enaguas lisas
Corset covers	Cubre corset
Napkins	Paños
Linen jackets shirt.	Chambras

Dr. F. Alonso Rosado

D. D. S.

Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Has the honor to offer his profesional
services at his office.

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Mérida, Yucatán, Méx.

Telephone No. 106.

From 9 to 12

and 14 to 17

Nestor C. Méndez and Co.

Ateneo Peninsular Building (Main Square)

Wines, Liquors and Fine Groceries

The Modern Store in the State of
Yucatán

You are wellcome at any time.

Phone 454

P. O. Box 279.

Mérida, Yuc., Méx.

Waists)

Mornings sacques	Peinadores
Dresses	Vestidos
Trimmings or flounces	Vuelos
Night dresses	Batas
Pillow cases	Fundas de almohadas
Sheets	Sábanas
Towels	Tohallas
Counterpanes	Cobertores
Table napkins	Servilletas
Linen ties	Vendas

Itinerario simplificado

de los FERROCARRILES UNIDOS DE YUCATAN, S. A.
que está en vigor desde el 15 de octubre de 1921.

Arreglado con horas corridas de conformidad con el decreto Presidencial de fecha 1º. de Enero de 1922.

Este Itinerario anula los anteriores.

Director General,
Rafael Ramírez.

El Inspector técnico,
Ing. Francisco Vega y Loyo.

DIVISION NORTE.

Rumbo al Norte:

Tren No. 1 de pasajeros. —Sale de Mérida a las 7hs. llega a Progreso a las 7 h. y 50 m.

Tren No. 5 de pasajeros. —Sale de Mérida a las 15 hs. llega a Progreso a las 15 hs. y 50 m.



“HOTEL MADRID” Calle 59 No. 497. Apartado No. 337. Mérida, Yucatán, México. Ofrece habitaciones amuebladas con toda clase de comodidades especialmente para los señores Agentes Viajeros. Propietaria: EMILIA L. VDA. DE PERAL.

Berreteaga

Whisky.

A National Product.

Fine beverage.

For sale in all bar rooms.

AGENTS FOR YUCATAN:

Pedrero y Santandreu.

59 St. No. 450.

Mérida, Yuc., Méx.

Tren No. 5 de pasajeros.—Sale de Mérida a las 17 h. 30 m. llega a Progreso a las 18 h. y 30 m.

Rumbo al Sur:

Tren No. 6 de pasajeros.—Sale de Progreso a las 6 h. y 50 m. y llega a Mérida a las 7 h. y 40 m.

Tren No. 2 de pasajeros.—Sale de Progreso a las 10 h. y 30 m. y llega a Mérida a las 11 h. y 20 m.

Tren No. 4 de pasajeros.—Sale de Progreso a las 17 h. 30 m. y llega a Mérida a las 18 h. y 20 m.

RAMAL DE IZAMAL.

Rumbo al Este:

Tren No. 11 de pasajeros.—Sale de Mérida a las 16 h. y llega a Izamal a las 17 h. y 50 m. pasando por las siguientes estaciones: Tixcacal, Tixkokob, Euan, [Cholul,] Cacalchen [Bokobá] Tekantó (Sacalá) e IZAMAL.

Rumbo al Oeste:

Tren No. 12 de pasajeros.—Sale de Izamal a las 6 h. y llega a Mérida a las 7 h. y 50 m.

Nota.—Los Martes, Jueves y Sábados corre un tren de carga que admite pasajeros de 3ª clase que sale de Mérida a las 4 h. 30 m. y llega a las 9 h. y 30 m. a Izamal y otro de regreso que sale de Izamal a las 14 h. y llega a Mérida a las 18 h. 50 m.

DIVISION SUR.

Rumbo al Sur:

Tren No. 51 de pasajeros.—Sale de Mérida a las 14 h. y 30 m. pasando por las siguientes esta-

Hat Store.

of

José R. Sanjenis.

Mérida, Yucatán, Méx.

This Store has always the finest hats, and the finest Straw, hemp and the very fine *Becal* woven straw hat made in the country, superior to the Panama hat.

To the Public.

———(o)———

The best brick manufactured in the country. Its good quality is well known for the large consume in and out of the State and for its combination of colours and designs.

Before buying bricks or mosaics visit our premanent exhibition at 484—50th St. where you will find a complete assortment.

MERIDA, YUC., MEX.

Hydraulic Mosaics Manufacturing Co., S. A.

A. Peraza Lara.

General Manager.

ciones: Kanasín, [Tetmitz,] [Tepich,] [Petectunich] Acanceh, Tecoh, [Lepán] Xcanchacan, Hunabchén, Ticul, (San Enrique,) [Totholim,] Oxkutzcab, Akil, [San Rafael,] Texán, [Ticun,] San Antonio, Tzucacab y Peto.

Tren No. 55 de pasajeros.—Sale de Mérida a las 15 h. y 30 m. y llega a la estación de Acanceh a las 16 h. y 35 m.—Sigue el ramal de Sotuta.

Tren No. 59 de pasajeros.—Sale de Mérida a las 11 h. y 30 m. y llega solo hasta Kanasín a las 11 h. 50 m.

Rumbo al Norte:

Tren No. 52 de pasajeros.—Sale de Peto a las 4 h. 30 m. y llega a Mérida a las 9 h. y 30 m.

Tren No. 56 de pasajeros.—Sale de Acanceh a las 6 h. y 55 m. y llega a Mérida a las 8 h.

Tren No. 60 de pasajeros.—Sale de Kanasín a las 4 h. y 30 m. y llega a Mérida a las 4 h. y 50 m.

Hay dos trenes de carga: uno los lunes y jueves y otro los lunes, miércoles y viernes. El primero regresa los mismos días y no llega más que hasta Acanceh rumbo a Sotuta y el otro llega hasta Peto y regresa los martes, Jueves y Sábados. Admiten pasajeros de tercera clase.

Rumbo al Sur.—Ramal de Sotuta.

Tren No. 55 de pasajeros.—Sale de Acanceh a las 16 h. 40 m. y llega a Sotuta a las 18 h. 30 m. pasando por las siguientes Estaciones: [Chich] (Sahcatzin] Seyé, [Xucú] (Xtabay) Hocabá, Sanacat, [Polaban] Huhi [Xletra] y Sotuta.

(Este tren es el que sale de Mérida a las 15 h. y 30 m.

Rumbo al Norte:

Tren No. 56 de pasajeros.—Sale de Sotuta a

El Candado.

Hardware and Machinery.

Offers: Aluminium and enamel Kitchen and Table utensils, Pocket penknives, Scissors and all kind of fine still and metal goods and Travelling equipments.

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Drug Store and Pharmacy

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Eduardo Rubio Gil.

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Largest importer of patented drugs and despatch of prescriptions at the care of experienced Pharmacist.

Specialities in regional drugs from the Izamal Chemical Co. and lawyer Pedro Peniche López.

Fine Perfumery from the country and Stranger.

las 5 h. y llega a Acanceh a las 6 h. 50 m. continuando hasta Mérida a donde llega a las 8 h.

Los mismos trenes de carga continúan los lunes y Jueves en conexión con los que salen de Mérida los lunes y jueves. Acepta pasajeros de tercera clase.

DIVISIÓN ESTE.

División Este:

Tren No. 31 de pasajeros.—Sale de Mérida a las 6 h. y llega a Valladolid con cambio de tren en Dzitas a las 11 h. y 35 m. Este mismo tren es el que va a Tizimín.

Tren No. 33 de pasajeros.—Sale de Mérida a las 15 horas y llega a Temax a las 17 h. y 30 m.

Tren No. 35 de pasajeros.—Sale de Mérida a las 11 h. y llega a Conkal a las 11 h. y 35 m. siguiendo el ramal de Progreso.

Las estaciones del tránsito hasta Valladolid son: Cholul, Conkal, [Sta. María,] [Chacabal,] (Sta. Cruz,) [Nolo,] Tixkokob, (Juanes,) (Sn. Juan Coob,) (Maxuale,) Motul (San. Nicolás Kambul,) (Xiat,) Cansahcab (Cauacá) (Las Torres,) Temáx, (Chacmay,) (Santa Rosa,) Tunkas, (Camasa,) Quintana Roo, (Santa Inés,) Dzitas, (Ramal de Tizimín,) (Pom,) Tinún, Uayma, y Valladolid.

Rumbo al Oeste:

Tren No. 32 de pasajeros.—Sale de Temáx a las 6 h. y 15 m. llega a Mérida a las 8 h. 45 m.

Tren No. 36 de pasajeros. - Ramal de Progreso. Hay trenes de carga los lunes, miércoles y viernes hasta Tizimín y los martes jueves y sábados hasta Valladolid y viceversa.

RAMAL DE PROGRESO.

Rumbo al Norte:

Tren No. 35 de pasajeros.--Sale a las 11 h. y

*Cia. Cons. y Urbanizadora
de Mérida.*

SOCIEDAD EN COMANDITA POR ACCIONES.

MANAGERS:

M. C. CASTILLO and H. AYUSO.

ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

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timates for all
building construction.*

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Cottages, etc.*

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30 m. recorriendo las siguientes estaciones. Cholul, Conkal, Chicxulub y Progreso.

Rumbo al Sur:

Tren No. 36 de pasajeros. — Sale de Progreso a las 5 h. y 30 m. y llega a Mérida a las 7 h.

Hay un tren de carga diario que admite pasajeros de tercera.

RAMAL DE TIZIMIM.

Rumbo al Norte:

Tren No. 31 de pasajeros. — Sale de Dzitás a las 10 h. y 15 m. y llega a Tizimín a las 12 h. pasando por las estaciones: Xuilub, Espita, Calotmul, (Yokpita) (Chuylab) y Tizimín.

Rumbo al Sur:

Tren No. 32 de pasajeros. — Sale de Tizimín a las 13 h. y llega a Dzitás a las 14 h. y 45 m. para llegar a Mérida a las 19 h.

Los trenes de carga corren los Martes, Jueves y Sábados, aceptando pasajeros de tercera.

DIVISION OESTE.

Rumbo al oeste

Tren No. 21 de pasajeros. — Sale de Mérida a las 5 h. y 30 m. y llega a Campeche a las 10 h. y 45 m. pasando por las siguientes estaciones: Uman, Chocholá, San Bernardo, Maxcanú, Granada, Halachó, Becal, Calkiní, Dzitbalché, Hecelchakan, Pomuch, Tenabo, Hampolol y Campeche.

Tren No. 27 de pasajeros. — *Ramal a Hunucmá.* Sale de Mérida a las 14 h. 45 m. y llega a Hunucmá a las 16 h. y 15 m.

Tren No. 29 de pasajeros. — *Rumbo a Ticul.* Sale de Mérida a las 14 h. y llega a Ticul a las 17 horas.

Hay tren de carga los Martes y Viernes, admite pasajeros de tercera clase.

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**Sisal dry goods and
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Such as embroideries, textures, fans, tea and lunch
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Millinery a speciality.

We fill orders for exportation in any quantity

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Mérida, Yuc., Méx.

The street car system of Merida.

The street car system of Merida is quite complete and easily understood: Any visitor may venture to any part of the city with perfect safety by the use of the Merida Street Cars.

Clean and safe are Merida Gasoline Engine Driven Street Cars: Designed and built in Yucatan by native mechanics they are a local pride and are operated by skilled and courteous employees who are always ready to be of assistance to the visitor.

The Cia. de Tranvias de Merida, S. A. operates the following lines reaching to all points of interest in Merida and its suburbs:

Calle 60 Sur.

Itzimna

Colonia "Garcia Gineres"

Cruz de Galvez

Chuminopolis

Industrial

Calle 61 Oriente

Colonia "Vicente Solis"

Estacion Central

Cementerio

Penitenciaria

Calle 66

Calle 76

Calle 42 Sur

The sign board at the the front of the car shows its destination: They all leave the Plaza Independencia at regular intervals of time and return to the same point: The visisitor to the city can not be lost neither can be suffer inconveniences of any kind by taking advantage of the car system as a meas to know the city.

The fair costs only TEN CENTAVOS children under four do not pay.

The starting point of all lines is most conveniently located: The Plaza Independencia is only one block south of the "Gran Hotel," one block south and one west from the "Imperial" two and a half blocks south from the Hotel Colon.

Take a ride in the street cars and enjoy the cool evening and afternoon air of the suburbs.



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Homeopathic Pharmacy

of

Dr. RAFAEL COLOME.

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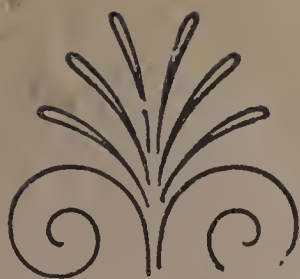
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ALL the photographs of this Hand Book were taken by the same Editor Mr. F. Gómez Rul, who has always in stock a good assortment of photos of the most important ruins of the State and others of typical features in the Country.

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